

DAILY REPORT

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UN SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES U.S.-IRAN CRISIS

OW280248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 28 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 27 (XINHUA)--U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today called the United States and Iran "to exercise the maximum restraint and to avoid any actions which could further inflame the situation". Waldheim was speaking at a Security Council meeting which lasted for 16 minutes this afternoon on the U.S.-Iranian crisis.

He expressed major concern for the fate of the individuals involved and stressed that "the international community has become increasingly disturbed at the dangerous level of tension arising from this situation." He urged the U.S. and Iran to make every effort to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by the machinery of the United Nations to end the present deplorable situation.

President of the Security Council, Ambassador Sergio Palacios de Vizzio of Bolivia, reiterated an appeal for the release of American hostages in Iran, which he had made on the Council's behalf on November 9. "In view of the serious threat to international peace, the Security Council will not relent in its urgent efforts to seek a peaceful solution of the problem in conformity with the principles of justice and international law," he stressed.

The president then adjourned the meeting until December 1, in order to enable the foreign minister of Iran to arrive in New York to take part in full debate of the Security Council.

Carter's Statement

OW271624 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] According to a report by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, U.S. President Carter said on the evening of 25 November in Washington that he hoped the efforts made by the UN Security Council to secure the release of the 49 hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran would be successful. When asked by a reporter if he was optimistic, he answered: Not particularly optimistic, but we are trying to use every available means.

OAS Resolution

OW280856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 28 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA)--The Organization of American States (OAS) has been deeply concerned about the detention of American hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Iran, according to a Washington report. This was conveyed to the U.N. Security Council through the president of the OAS Political Council in accordance with an OAS resolution adopted on November 26.

The resolution says that the detention of hostages "constitutes not only an obvious violation of international practice but also a perturbing factor in the handling of foreign relations." It calls for "an end to the occupation of the U.S. Embassy, release of the detained diplomatic personnel and a guarantee for their security in conformity with recognized norms".

Khomeyni's Rejection of UNSC Meeting

OW272150 Beijing XINHUA in English 2105 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, November 27 (XINHUA)--Iranian leader Khomeyni released an announcement here today rejecting the proposed U.N. Security Council meeting on Iran-U.S. relations, according to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report.

The announcement said, "After embarking on political and military manoeuvres, Carter has now agreed with the calling of the U.N. Security Council meeting to study the case (of the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran). But he ignores that our nation knows that the verdict made by any council or court, formed under direct influence of the U.S., would be dictated in advance, leading to the condemnation of our oppressed nation. Our nation does not agree with the calling of this so-called Security Council meeting, whose task has already been set."

"Investigation of the case of the toppled shah and that of the spies at the espionage centre (U.S. Embassy) cannot but take place in Iran, because the documents and evidences pointing to the crimes are found in Iran and cannot be transferred abroad," the announcement said. It continued, "about 100,000 of our people have been martyred and there are millions of witnesses including over 100,000 people made handicapped (by the shah's regime), whose transfer outside Iran to report to the court (council) is not possible."

"Considering the above-mentioned points, formation of any court or council, contrary to judicial principles, is rejected by our nation," the announcement said.

Cancellation of Bani Sadr's UN Trip

OW271628 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] According to a report by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, Iranian official circles on the evening of 25 November announced that Acting Iranian Foreign Minister Bani Sadr had canceled his decision to depart for the United Nations in New York on 26 November. On the same day, tens of thousands of Iranians demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, shouting "Yankees Go Home."

PRC UN REPRESENTATIVE SUPPORTS PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

OW280240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0228 GMT 28 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 27 (XINHUA)--Chen Chu, Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations, reiterated today: "The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Palestinian peoples struggle for the right to return to their homeland and for the right to self-determination and to establish their own state." The Chinese permanent representative was speaking at the General Assembly which began its debate on the question of Palestine yesterday.

He stressed: "The question of Palestine is at the heart of the problem of the Middle East. It is closely linked with the whole Middle East situation. The struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their national rights is inseparable from the struggle of the people of Arab countries to recover their lost territories." He said, more and more countries and international opinion have recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, realizing that only by respecting the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people would it be possible to bring about a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East problem.

He condemned the Israeli authorities for clinging to their policies of aggression and expansion. He noted that Israel had refused to recognize the legitimate right of the Palestinian people as it continued to persecute the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. Israel had ceaselessly violated Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity by land, air and sea, causing great losses to the lives and property of the Lebanese and Palestinian people and plunging southern Lebanon into grave turmoil. He stated: "The Israeli authorities dare to continue their hostile acts against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples because they are abetted and supported by the superpowers. In quest of global hegemony, the superpowers are locked in fierce rivalry for oil resources and strategic areas in the Middle East." "One superpower continues to shield the Israeli aggressors, while the other superpower seizes all available opportunities to carry out infiltration and expansion and to disrupt the unity of Arab countries," he added.

He pointed out: "Countless facts have proved that the essence of the Palestinian question and the problem of the Middle East lies in Israel's aggression and expansion and the superpowers rivalry for hegemony in the Middle East versus the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against aggression and hegemony."

The Chinese representative urged the United Nations Organization to play an effective role in promoting a settlement of the Palestinian question.

UN ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

OW222231 Beijing XINHUA in English 2147 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 22 (XINHUA)--The U.N. General Assembly yesterday adopted a resolution, condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in southern Africa, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination.

The resolution strongly condemns the support which the racist minority regime of South Africa and the illegal racist minority regime in southern Rhodesia continue to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with them in their exploitation of the natural and human resources of, and in the further entrenchment of their illegal and racist domination over the international territory of Namibia, and the non-selfgoverning territory of southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), respectively.

It also strongly condemns the investment of foreign capital in the illegal production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western countries and other states with the racist minority regime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that regime with nuclear equipment and technology, enables the latter to develop nuclear and military capabilities, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and enabling it to become a nuclear power.

It requests all states to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the regimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements.

During the debate on the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding decolonization in southern Rhodesia, Namibia and other territories under colonial domination, at the fourth committee (decolonization), the Chinese representative pointed out that at present, dictated by the requirements of contending for world hegemony, the superpowers have stepped up their rivalry in southern Africa. Each one of them would like to place under its own control this region which abounds in resources and occupies an important strategic position. The reason why the racist regimes in southern Africa have [words indistinct] and flagrant to this very day is because they have the support and aid from foreign economies and financial interests. "We are convinced that, while waging a struggle against colonialism, imperialism and white racism, the peoples of southern Africa who have been tempered in protracted struggle will never permit the superpowers to enjoy the fruits of their struggle," she said.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA PRAISES UN RESOLUTION

OW152159 Beijing XINHUA in English 2144 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 15 (XINHUA)--It was a historical victory that the General Assembly, with an overwhelming majority, adopted the resolution demanding the withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea, while rejecting the Vietnam sponsored resolution, declared Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea, at a press conference here today.

He said that the people and government of Democratic Kampuchea hail this decision of the U.N. "as a historical and important victory for all peace-and-justice loving countries the world over." "It is a strong condemnation of the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea." He pointed out that the adoption of the resolution would serve to defend the fundamental principles of the U.N. Charter and peace and security in Southeast Asia.

He demanded that the Vietnamese authorities cease their war of aggression and genocide in Kampuchea and withdraw immediately all their occupation forces so that the Kampuchean people could determine their own destiny.

FANG YI RECEIVES UN, U.S. EXPERTS

OW191550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA)--A group of United Nations personnel and American academics had a cordial talk with Vice-Premier and President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Fang Yi here this evening.

Among them were J. Van Arendonk, chief of section Asia and Pacific of UNFPA; Sheldon J. Segal, director of the Population Division of the Rockefeller Foundation; Man Chiang Niu, professor of biology at Temple University; Chin-chuan Chang from the Centre for Biomedical Research of Rockefeller University; Imelda Henkin; and N. Shallon, resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Beijing.

Following the meeting, Vice-Premier Fang Yi gave a dinner in their honour.

Present were Li Su, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Li Xiuzhen, head of the population group under the State Council.

IOC 'RESTORES' PRC SEAT BY POSTAL BALLOT

OW262313 Beijing XINHUA in English 2230 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Lausanne, November 26 (XINHUA)--The International Olympic Committee (IOC) restored the seat of the Chinese Olympic Committee in the IOC today when the resolution on China's representation adopted by the IOC Executive Board in Nagoya, Japan, on October 25, was officially approved by the members of the IOC with an overwhelming majority through a postal vote. At the IOC headquarters in Lausanne this afternoon, First Vice-President of the IOC Mohamed Mzali (Tunisia) announced the result of the postal vote as 62 votes in favour, 17 against and one abstention. The number of votes in favour exceeded the two-thirds majority of the 89 IOC members. (One vote is blank and eight votes have not been received.)

According to the Nagoya resolution, the National Olympic Committee (NOC) of the People's Republic of China will be named the "Chinese Olympic Committee", with its anthem and flag to be the anthem and flag of the People's Republic of China. The resolution also stipulates that the Olympic Committee based in Taipei will be named the "Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee" and that the anthem and flag of that committee will be other than those used at present and must be approved by the Executive Board of the IOC.

For reasons known to all, for 21 years, the National Olympic Committee of the People's Republic of China has been absent in the IOC and the sportsmen on the Chinese mainland have been unable to participate in the Olympic games. The approval of the Nagoya resolution has finally solved the problem of China's representation in the IOC: The National Olympic Committee of the People's Republic of China is recognized as China's National Olympic Committee, while the Olympic committee located in Taipei as a Chinese regional committee. The IOC action has also paved the way for the sportsmen residing on China's mainland and in the Taiwan region to participate in future Olympic games.

Observers in Lausanne held that with the participation of the sportsmen from the People's Republic of China, a country with a population of about one billion, in future Olympic games, the Olympic movement will grow stronger and become more representative.

After announcing the result of the postal vote, Mohamed Mzali said that the IOC resolution, which is in conformity with the rules of the IOC, will be immediately applied and there will be no appeal against it. "It is important for us that all the sportsmen in China now can participate in the Olympic games," he said.

In the IOC meeting-room in which the news was announced this afternoon was packed with a number of IOC members and some 100 journalists from various countries. As soon as the news was announced, quite a number of IOC members and foreign journalists came to this correspondent, expressing their hearty congratulations. One of the IOC members commented, "This is a historic decision in the history of the Olympic movement."

PRC Committee Letter to Taiwan

OW271412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA)--Zhong Shitong, president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, today sent a letter to Shen Chia-ming, chairman of the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee, proposing sports exchanges so as to make common progress in preparations for the coming winter and summer Olympics.

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The letter reads in full as follows:

It is learnt from the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee that the resolution adopted by the Executive Board at its meeting in Nagoya has been approved by the I.O.C. members through postal vote. By this resolution, the athletes living on the mainland of China and in China's Taiwan area will all have the opportunity to participate in the forthcoming Olympic games. The Chinese Olympic Committee has officially informed the I.O.C. of its acceptance of this resolution. We are now anticipating your same positive response, thus enabling Chinese athletes living on both sides of the Taiwan Strait to take part in the Olympic games shoulder to shoulder. All the fellow-compatriots of China as well as Overseas Chinese will rejoice at this exciting event in the field of sport.

All the Chinese people maintain that there is only one China in the world; Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory. However, in the last thirty years, separated on the two sides of the strait, the athletes of China's mainland and Taiwan have had no contact with each other, causing a great deal of inconveniences. This state of affairs should not continue any longer. In particular, we are looking forward eagerly to sports exchanges between us before the Olympic games in order to learn from each other and make progress together. For mutual benefit, we hope to exchange coaches in preparation for the forthcoming Olympic games. For this purpose, we suggest that the representatives of our two sides meet as soon as possible to exchange views and to decide upon the programme through consultation. Your committee is welcome to send representatives to Beijing (Peking) and we are also willing to send representatives over to you.

We will certainly give a warm reception to the athletes and officials from Taiwan and will guarantee their freedom of coming and going. It is our hope that the authorities of Taiwan will hold dear the great cause of the Chinese nation and facilitate sports exchanges between our two sides.

Finally, with deep feeling, we call upon all the Chinese sportsmen to unite and work together for the development of China's sports and the promotion of the Olympic movement.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS BRITANNICA EXECUTIVES, MCGILL PROFESSOR

OW261244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met here this morning with Frank Gibney and Paul Armstrong, American vice-presidents of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc. and Professor Paul T.K. Lin, director of the Centre for East Asian Studies of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and his wife Chen Shu. Vice-Premier Deng had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Present were Chen Hanbo, acting director of the State Publication Administrative Bureau, and Jiang Chunfang, a leading member of China Encyclopaedia Publishing House.

U.S. CONGRESSMAN MEETS HOSTAGES IN TEHRAN

OW271626 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] According to a report by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, on 25 November U.S. congressman Hansen was permitted to enter the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to meet American hostages held there. This is the first time Iran permitted an American to visit the hostages.

According to a report by Western news agencies, the meeting was arranged by Iran's Acting Foreign Minister Bani Sadr and approved by the Islamic Revolutionary Committee. After spending more than 4 hours in the U.S. Embassy, Hansen said that the American hostages looked pretty healthy but their mental state seemed anxious.

KANG SHIEN MEETS U.S. PROFESSOR OF FLUID MECHANICS

OW241350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Kang Shien met here today with Professor Yuan Shao-wen, chairman of Residential and Industrial Solar Energy Inc., of the United States.

Professor Yuan Shao-wen specialises in fluid mechanics. He came to China mainly to discuss his lecture plan with Tianjin University. Zhou Peiyuan, acting president of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association, was also at the meeting.

VICE PREMIER WANG ZHEN MEETS VISITING AMERICANS

Computer Scientist

OW241208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)--Wang Zhen, vice-premier of the State Council and chairman of the Jiaotong University Committee, met here today with American computer scientist Mr. Jeffrey Chu, honorary professor of Jiaotong University in Shanghai. Mr. Chu took part in designing and making the world's first computer.

Vice-Premier Wang thanked Mr. Chu for his work in training Chinese scientific and technical personnel.

Song Yiping, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was at the meeting, which was followed by a dinner hosted by Vice-Premier Wang.

Shipbuilding Delegation

OW271802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Zhen this afternoon met with an American shipbuilding delegation led by Robert Adler, deputy general manager of the U.S. Conference Service Bureau Inc.

Mr. Adler expressed his desire to contribute to the development of the Chinese shipbuilding industry. Vice-Premier Wang Zhen said that contacts between the shipbuilding interests of the two countries should be strengthened through technological exchanges, cooperation in production, and scientific research on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Present on the occasion was Liu Fang, vice-minister of the 6th Ministry of Machine-Building.

BEIJING RADIO HITS TASS ATTACK ON BORBA ON KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE

OW271603 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 25 Nov 79 OW

[Article by radio commentator Guo Ping: "The Real Face Cannot Be Concealed"]

[Text] The UN General Assembly by an overwhelming majority of votes adopted a resolution demanding immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea. This angered Soviet and Vietnamese authorities who vehemently criticized this resolution. This is not surprising, but the fact which deserves attention is that the Soviet Union in voicing anger against the just public of the world allowed itself through TASS to wildly attack BORBA, a paper of nonaligned country--Yugoslavia--with the aim of giving a good lesson as an example to others.

Why was TASS in such a rage? What did the Yugoslav paper BORBA write? As a matter of fact, like the broad world public this paper has justly pointed out that nothing can justify the Vietnamese armed aggression against Kampuchea. But in attacking BORBA, TASS emphasized that the paper's reasoning is not well-grounded and is extremely strange. Its argument is that the Vietnamese armed forces are stationed in Kampuchea at the request of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC] and in accordance with a so-called Vietnamese-Kampuchean treaty, and therefore this is clearly lawful. But TASS has purposely avoided the following facts: The Vietnamese troops began a large-scale attack on Kampuchea during the latter part of last December, whereas the KPRC--a puppet organization--was established on the second day after Phnom Penh's capture by the Vietnamese troops on 7 January this year. As regards the Vietnamese-Kampuchean treaty, it was signed by the Vietnamese authorities and Heng Samrin only in last February.

How can TASS convince people and justify Vietnam's aggressive acts, the creation of a puppet organization and the illegal treaty? Apparently it is not the Yugoslav paper BORBA but TASS which has given no well-grounded reasoning and an extremely strange argument on the Kampuchean questions.

In attacking BORBA, TASS contends that it only expresses general abstract reasoning regarding intervention but fails to turn to reality--the assistance rendered by the Vietnamese troops to the Kampuchean people in resisting foreign enslavers. But what is the reality? Everyone knows that prior to and after Vietnamese incursion into Kampuchea there were no other foreign troops there, and, therefore, there was no question of so-called assistance to the Kampuchean people in resisting foreign enslavers.

If one is to talk about foreign enslavers, they are none other than the Vietnamese authorities themselves. In order to include Kampuchea in the Indochinese federation, they sent 200,000 aggressive troops into that country and are carrying out a policy of genocide there. As a result, millions of Kampucheans have been left homeless and more than 1 million have died. From the beginning of this year up to October, the number of Kampuchean refugees forced to flee abroad has already reached 400,000. Moreover, the Vietnamese authorities are also resettling many of their citizens in Kampuchea. At least 300,000 Vietnamese people have already been permanently settled in that country's inland regions.

In order to Vietnamize Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have begun to refer to important Kampuchean administrative centers in Vietnamese. For example, even Kampuchea's capital of Phnom Penh has been renamed Nam Vang. This is an insulting name in memory of a Vietnamese governor who ruled Kampuchea in the 19th century. This is the reality of Kampuchea.

TASS calls black white in (?an attempt to justify itself), but this does not prove that the (?real face can be concealed).

SOVIET DRIVE TO DETER NATO MISSILE DEPLOYMENT FAILS

OW271638 Beijing, XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "No Good News Is Brought Back"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA--A Spanish newspaper said several days ago that the Soviet diplomatic offensive to deter NATO's deployment of new-type missile-nuclear weapons in Europe is "doomed to failure" and Gromyko "cannot bring back important good news" when he returns to Moscow.

This turned out to be the case. Returning to Moscow on November 24 after his visit to West Germany, Gromyko stated at a press conference the same day: "The Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union have not found common language: on the "plans to deploy new type of medium-range missile-nuclear weapons"--"a most acute and delicate problem." He said: "We should point out regrettably that... the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany affirmed the plan."

Gromyko said that he reiterated in Bonn the Soviet proposal for negotiations on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. He added, "In reply to our questions, we are told that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany favours the negotiations. Together with my comrades who took part in the negotiations with me, I felt so content at hearing the news that we almost leapt as the saying goes... fortunately we did not leap. Later explanation shows that the negotiations that we offered and that they are willing to conduct are quite different. We proposed to start negotiations immediately but these must be based on the principle that no decision to deploy new-type nuclear guided missiles in Western Europe should be adopted, that is to say, no machine to produce and deploy the new weapons should be set in motion. The answer they gave us is no. They will first adopt the decision to produce and deploy this weapon. Only by then we will start negotiations with you."

Obviously, since Gromyko attached great importance to his Bonn visit, so he must have felt very depressed in view of his failure to sell his ideas there. The Soviet Union regards West Germany as an important target to launch diplomatic offensive. Moscow considers that "the Federal Republic is the most powerful country in Western Europe. NATO's most important member in Europe", West Germany will "play a key role" in the plan to deploy new missiles. "In this philharmonic orchestra...the American is concertmaster". "If the Federal Republic changes its policy and chooses new U.S. weapons to expand its armament, this means that a political change, a qualitative change, will emerge in the whole Europe". On the one hand, the Kremlin said fine-sounding words that "the Federal Republic of Germany has made certain contributions in our common struggle for detente and peace" on the other hand, it made the charge that "the Rhine clique is very enthusiastic in helping Washington to pursue its plan". It went so far as to hurl the threat that Soviet missiles will aim at those missiles deployed in any parts of Western Europe.

Gromyko even threatened Bonn by saying that "the Federal Government's present position has jeopardized the foundation for negotiations." NATO's decision "cannot but affect" relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany, he added.

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In a television speech on November 23, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher pointed out that the NATO would carry out its plan despite Gromyko's warning. He said, "One could not hope to have Bonn adopt Moscow's position". The West German opposition described Gromyko's speech as "an attempt at political blackmail" and it "infringed on West Germany's sovereignty".

Gromyko's mission was not fulfilled although he had done his utmost. To his relief, his colleague B.N. Ponomarev had not succeeded in persuading Italy to reject the deployment of U.S. missiles in Italy. What is more, Leonid Brezhnev himself wrote to leaders of the West European countries to exert pressure but without success.

Moscow's trap has met with doubts and vigilance from the West. But Moscow will not resign itself to defeat. It will surely resort to new plots in an attempt to upset the NATO plan.

XINHUA NOTES SHOWING OF ANTI-CHINA FILM IN MOSCOW

OW261501 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1456 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 24 November--According to a news report from Moscow, some principal theaters there began showing on 20 November a new Soviet-produced anti-China "documentary" entitled "Who Have Caused Troubles?" and the audience is unprecedentedly small. When the film was shown at the "Star" theater with hundreds of seats, it attracted only three persons (including the theater doorman) during one showing. A middle-aged woman muttered: Why doesn't anyone come to see the "documentary?"

In fact, the contents of the "documentary" will answer this question. Everyone knows that the Soviet Union supported the Vietnamese authorities in starting armed clashes in the Chinese-Vietnamese border areas and creating bloody incidents, but the film falsely charges that Chinese soldiers "indulged in killing and arson." It is clear to everyone that the big and small hegemonists--the Soviet Union and Vietnam--intend to dominate Southeast Asia, but the film charges that the PRC "intends to annex Southeast Asia." It is crystal clear that the Soviet Union supported the Vietnamese authorities in invading Kampuchea, thus bringing serious disasters to the Kampuchean people, but the film narration hypocritically says: "Do not adopt an attitude of indifference to others' sufferings and misfortune." The film narration also alleges that establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations "has brought disaster to other countries." It is natural that a majority of the Moscow audience is not interested in such a film based on distorted facts.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

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FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA ENDS VISIT TO BURMA

OW261838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Rangoon, November 26 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua left here for home today after a three-day official friendly visit to Burma. He was seen off at the airport by Burmese Foreign Minister U Myint Maung and Chinese Ambassador to Burma Mo Yanzhong.

This morning, Huang Hua called on Secretary of the Burmese Council of State U San Yu and Prime Minister U Maung Kha. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. During the meeting, Huang Hua conveyed the best regards of Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng to U San Yu and U Maung Kha and briefed them on Premier Hua's recent visit to four West European countries. U San Yu thanked Huang Hua for his briefing. Both sides were satisfied at friendly relations between the two countries and expressed the hope to further develop such relations.

Last night, Huang Hua gave a return banquet in honour of Burmese Foreign Minister U Myint Maung in the Chinese Embassy here.

Yesterday morning, Huang Hua visited the Martyrs' Mausoleum and the world famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda.

INDONESIAN OFFICIALS CITED ON IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW241742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)--Indonesia has recently expressed its readiness to improve relations with China, stating that the normalization of relations between the two countries is "only a question of time", according to dispatches from Jakarta.

Replying to questions at a press conference in Dacca on November 21, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said, "We are working for improving relations between the two countries. We are trying to set up formal relations between China and Indonesia. Right now, relations is good." Relations between Indonesia and China is much better today than in the past, he said.

Earlier, the foreign minister said in Singapore on October 15 on his way home after attending the U.N. General Assembly, that Indonesia has made a "lot of progress" in the process of normalizing relations with China and the setting up of diplomatic relations is now only a question of time.

On October 13, asked about the prospect of normalizing relations between Indonesia and China, Vice-President Adam Malik said, "Both countries have no problem about that."

XINHUA REPORTS SRV PROVOCATIONS ON SINO-VIETNAMESE BORDER

OW270854 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 27 November--During the middle of November, Vietnamese armed personnel frequently fired with light arms and artillery on our Yunnan and Guangxi border areas, committed armed invasion of our territories on many occasions, killed four Chinese border residents and wounded many others.

According to statistics by concerned departments, from 11 to 20 November, Vietnamese armed personnel created 76 incidents of armed provocations on our Yunnan and Guangxi borders, 54 in the Yunnan area and 22 in the Guangxi area, firing a total of more than 150 rounds of various types of artillery shells and more than 1,000 rifle shots.

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The more serious incidents that took place during those 10 days included the following: On the afternoon of 11 November, Wang Tingming, a commune member in Malipo County, Yunnan, while hunting was killed by a landmine planted in our territory by Vietnamese troops. On the early morning of 12 November, a small band of armed Vietnamese special agents made a harassing attack in the vicinity of the Shilicun commune in Jinping County, Yunnan, killing two Chinese border residents and wounding three others. Our frontier guards, upon hearing the report, immediately mounted an encirclement and suppression operation, killing three of the enemy and capturing a number of guns and ammunition. At noon on 12 November, Vietnamese artillery fired on Shangsanzhazhai of the Jinchang commune in Maguan County, Yunnan, destroying many civilian homes. On the afternoon of 14 November, a band of Vietnamese troops twice intruded into the area of Xinzhai, east of Chauntou in Malipo County, Yunnan, to carry out harassing attacks. The residents of Xinzhai, who were forced to move into caves, still cannot return to their village. On the afternoon of 17 November, more than 30 Vietnamese troops mounted a sneak attack on Xiaopingzhai of the Malipo commune in Malipo County, wildly opening fire on the masses, killing one commune member, wounding many, destroying many houses and looting a lot of property. Our militia-men were forced to fight back, and the enemy fled in panic.

PRC PUBLIC SECURITY DELEGATION ACTIVITIES IN THAILAND

Reception by Deputy Prime Minister

OW221850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, November 22 (XINHUA)--Thai Deputy Prime Minister Soem na Nakhon told the visiting Chinese public security men today that if they would like to go to the troubled border areas of the Thai eastern and northern regions they could have an idea of the real situation there.

Receiving a Chinese delegation of the Ministry of Public Security here this morning, Na Nakhon, who is also the supreme commander of the Thai armed forces, said, "I am sure your visit will promote the cooperation between the people of Thailand and China." Present at the reception were Thai Director-General of Police Montchai Phankongchuen and Chinese Ambassador Zhang Weillie. Minister of the interior Lek Naeomali met with the delegation yesterday.

The Chinese delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Public Security Lu Jianguang arrived here on Tuesday for a friendly visit.

Visit to Refugee Centers

OW241216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, November 24 (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Security led by its Vice-Minister Lu Jianguang visited yesterday the refugee centres at Sa Kaeo and Mai Rut in the Eastern border area of Thailand.

There are more than 37,000 Kampuchean refugees at these two centres. The refugees came to Thailand not long ago to avoid becoming victims of the genocide policy pushed by the Vietnamese authorities in Kampuchea. The delegation members inquired after the refugees and expressed profound sympathy with them.

Representatives of the Police Department of the Thai Interior Ministry and Chinese Ambassador Zhang Weillie accompanied the delegation on the visit.

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LI XIANNIAN MEETS THAI JURISTS, DENOUNCES SRV

OW241338 Beijing, XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Xiannian today strongly denounced Vietnam for its military occupation of Kampuchea. He said that an overwhelming majority of countries supported Kampuchea's struggle. The vice-premier was speaking in Beijing at a meeting with a group of jurists from Thailand.

Vice-Premier Li said that on the Kampuchean question "we highly appreciate the fair position adopted by Thailand and the other Southeast Asian countries. China sides firmly with the people of Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries."

Li Xiannian paid tribute to Thailand's struggle to safeguard its national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity. He also noted the long friendship between China and Thailand. He sent good wishes to King Phumiphon Adunyadet and Queen Sirikit from Premier Hua Guofeng, Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Ye Jianying, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and himself.

The leader of the Thai delegation, Adulkit Kitiyakara, vice-president of Thailand's Central Juvenile Court, said Thailand wished to befriend all countries, particularly its neighbours. He said: "We in Thailand cherish peace and need peace. But we cannot tolerate aggression committed by others against us. We demand that all foreign troops withdraw from Kampuchea."

The Thai ambassador to China, Sakon Wannaphrik, and Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, were also at the meeting. The Thai visitors arrived in Beijing earlier today.

VODK REPORTS ON SRV SETBACKS IN KAMPUCHEA

OW271400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA)--Hanoi's dry season offensive in Kampuchea failed to attain its aim, Radio Democratic Kampuchea said today.

Vietnamese troops launched repeated cruel military operations in central Kampuchea during the two months ending November 19. In face of the enemy's military superiority, the armed forces and people in the region dispersed to stay clear of the enemy's main force and found his weak points to strike at. They set traps and bamboo spikes and laid landmines around Vietnamese strongholds. As a result, several hundred enemy troops were wiped out, the Vietnamese mopping-up operations foiled and some areas in northern central Kampuchea were taken back.

Four divisions of invading Vietnamese troops engaged in mopping-up actions in Ratanakiri region met extensive assaults mounted by the local people and guerrillas and reinforcements of tanks and artillery had to be sent in. On the Ratanakiri-Stung Treng battle field, the Vietnamese invaders were frequently harassed by the Kampuchean revolutionary troops and guerrillas along Highways 13 and 19, and the Vietnamese troops in areas to the north and south of Tonle Sang, were dispersed.

With the communication lines often cut off in Phnom Malai, western Battambang, by Kampuchean troops and guerrillas, the enemy had to rely on helicopters for supplies.

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HOANG VAN HOAN CONDEMNS LE DUAN'S AGGRESSION AGAINST KAMPUCHEA

OW231344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)--The invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnamese troops sent by Le Duan and his company "has brought calamities not only to the Kampuchean people but also to the Vietnamese people", Hoang Van Hoan, senior member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, told the China Central Television (CCTV) in an interview yesterday afternoon. The CCTV broadcast the interview this evening.

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan said, "My stand is that Le Duan and his company must immediately withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their destiny themselves."

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan said, "The U.N. General Assembly plenary session recently discussed the Kampuchea problem and approved by an overwhelming majority vote a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and efforts to promote the relief work for the Kampuchean refugees; this is a very good resolution."

He added, "It is my personal hope that the people of the whole world will launch a vigorous campaign against the acts of aggression by Le Duan and his company, just as the recent Stockholm international conference in support of the Kampuchean people did. As for the governments of various countries, it is better for them to exert still greater pressure for the implementation of the U.N. resolution at the earliest possible date."

AFP: SRV EMBASSY IN BEIJING REJECTS HOAN APPEAL

OW240617 Hong Kong AFP in English 0611 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, November 24 (AFP)--The Vietnamese Embassy here has "categorically" rejected statements yesterday by the former deputy speaker of the Vietnamese National Assembly, Hoang Van Hoan, a refugee in China, appealing for world pressure on Hanoi to withdraw from Cambodia.

In a communique dated yesterday and sent out today, the Vietnamese Embassy denounced the interview broadcast last night on Chinese television as "stage-managed" by the Chinese authorities. The communique termed Mr. Hoang Van Hoan a "traitor," a "pseudo-patriot" and a "base opportunist" while criticizing him for having "praised to the skies" the Chinese Cultural Revolution, today in disfavor here.

The Vietnamese communique rejected Mr. Hoang Van Hoan's arguments which refuted Vietnamese accusations against China in a recent "white paper" published by Hanoi. This accused China of wanting to "annex" Vietnam during its war against France and, later, against the United States.

YAO YILIN HOLDS TALKS WITH SRI LANKA TRADE DELEGATION

Meeting With Amarasiri

OW260746 Beijing XINHUA in Eng. 1sh 0707 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here this morning with a Sri Lanka government trade delegation led by Matarage Sirisena Amarasiri, vice-minister of trade and shipping.

The two sides had a cordial and friendly talk on the further development of trade relations between the two countries.

Present on the occasion were Sri Lanka Ambassador to China C.R. Dias Desinghe and Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Runsheng.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on November 20 on a visit to China.

Trade Agreement Signed

OW261856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA)--A protocol governing the exchange of commodities between China and Sri Lanka in 1980 was signed in Beijing this afternoon.

Sri Lankan Vice-Minister of Trade and Shipping (?Matarage Sirisena) Amarasiri and Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Runsheng signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang attended the signing ceremony and met with the Sri Lankan government trade delegation.

NEPALESE PRESS CITED ON BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

OW241834 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Katmandu, November 24 (XINHUA)--The Sino-Nepalese boundary protocol signed recently was hailed by the local press here in the past few days as a "symbol of friendship and goodwill", "a new dimension in Nepal-China relations".

Nepalese paper GORKHAPATRA in an editorial on November 22 says that the signing of the protocol is a significant chapter in the history of the growing relations between Nepal and China. It says, "Nepal and China concluded a boundary treaty as early as in 1963 after settling all issues concerning the boundary. The easy manner in which the two countries settled their issues which had remained pending for centuries is a glowing example of the high level of mutual understanding and strong friendship subsisting in their relations. This is, in fact, an example worth emulating in the history of international relations."

NEPAL SAMACHAR in an article on November 21 says that the signing of the protocol is worth emulating in the history of international relations. It "is an outcome of our mutual understanding and sound friendship". The article adds that the pleasant signing "highlights the fact that we are not indulging in border disputes and are desirous of settling all differences on the basis of the spirit of brotherhood and friendship."

The Nepalese weekly MATRIBUMI in an article in its latest issue says, "The manner in which Nepal and China have succeeded in settling the problem of boundary demarcation left by history is a unique event and an achievement for the present-day world. There is no doubt that the signing of the protocol on the new boundary map will add a new dimension in Nepal-China relations."

The Nepalese fortnightly NATIONAL STAR in an article in its latest issue says that the signing of the protocol does represent yet another important landmark in the steadily expanding area of political understanding between Nepal and China.

REPORTER'S IMPRESSIONS OF SINO-NEPALESE BORDER AREAS NOTED

OW221535 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1607 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Newsletter from Nepal by XINHUA reporter Hao Zhangren: "What I Saw and Heard in the Border Areas Between China and Nepal"--XINHUA indicates that this item is for the XIZANG RIBAO only]

[Excerpts] Katmandu, 20 November--After more than a year's concerted efforts, Chinese and Nepalese joint border inspection personnel recently successfully completed the first joint inspection of the boundary between the two countries. Recently, this reporter made a trip to the border areas. The friendly relations between the Chinese and Nepalese people, the mutual concern and friendly cooperation between them, made a deep impression on me.

A second bridge linking China and Nepal was recently built across the Donglingzhangbu River, which is the border river between the two countries. The residents in Nepal's northern mountainous region are in the habit of eating salt and mutton and drinking tea brought in from Xizang, China, and Chinese residents on the border in Xizang are very much in need of sugar, cowhide, grain, fruits and other farm and sideline products from Nepal. However, separated by mountain and river, transportation used to be difficult and the border residents of both countries felt the inconvenience. In order to promote economic development in the border areas of both countries, the Chinese and Nepalese governments decided to build this cable suspension bridge across the border.

The Zhangmu trading post is located on a tree-covered hillside in China's Xizang Autonomous Region near the Nepalese border. From here one can go to Lhasa to the north and to Nepal's capital Katmandu across the friendship bridge on the Sino-Nepalese border, heading south. This is an important traditional trading point between the border residents of the two countries. In 1972, China built a hospital in the Zhangmu area, which regularly provides medical care for the Nepalese border residents and is widely praised by them. The reporter paid a visit to the two-storied Zhangmu hospital, which is built on a hillside, and interviewed Doctor Luo Qixue in the treatment room. Doctor Luo has worked here for 8 years. He opened the patient register and told me: "Look, in 1972 only about 400 Nepalese border residents came here for treatment. This year from July to September, more than 2,100 Nepalese patients came for treatment. More than 5,000 Nepalese patients come to us each year now."

BANGLADESH FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR DACCA

Departure From Guangzhou

OW211634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, November 21 (XINHUA)--Professor Muhammad Shamsul Haq, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and his party left here by air for home via Hong Kong.

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Arriving here on November 19 from Shanghai, they were guests at a banquet given by Li Jiaren, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Guangdong Province, yesterday. They also visited a people's commune and a factory and toured scenic spots here.

Remarks Following Dacca Arrival

OW222200 Beijing XINHUA in English 2121 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Dacca, November 22 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq said that his visit to China was very satisfactory and the visit would further strengthen the growing friendly relations between the two countries. He told this to newsmen at Dacca airport on his return from his China visit.

He said that during his stay in China, Chairman Hua Guofeng and other Chinese leaders met and had talks with him on bilateral relations as well as international issues. He found that the views of the two countries on defending peace and stability in Asia are very identical. There is also identity of views on many international issues, he added. "We both are very much concerned about the tense situation in this region," he said. During his trip in China, he found Chinese people are united and working hard for their national interests, he added.

AMBASSADOR ZHUANG YAN CONCLUDES TOUR; DEPARTS FOR BEIJING

Received by President Rahman

OW211944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1928 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Dacca, November 21 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman received outgoing Chinese Ambassador Zhuang Yan at the presidential palace this afternoon and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

President Ziaur Rahman expressed his great satisfaction at the friendly cooperation between Bangladesh and China and said he looked forward to further development of such relations. The president then gave a luncheon in honour of Zhuang Yan.

Vice-President Abous Sattar [as received] and Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman received Ambassador Zhuang Yan on October 22 and 31 respectively. Speaker of the National Assembly Mirza Gholam Hafiz also received Zhuang Yan and gave a dinner in his honour on October 26.

Farewell Reception, Departure

OW221930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Dacca, November 22 (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Zhuang Yan left here for home this afternoon at the end of his term of office.

The Chinese ambassador held a farewell reception on the evening of November 20. Among many people attending the reception were Prime Minister S. A. Rahman, Deputy Prime Minister M. Ahmed, and many government ministers as well as a number of high-ranking army officers.

FRG RESEARCH MINISTER HAUFF ENDS PRC VISIT

OW261832 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA)--Volker Hauff, minister of research and technology of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Hauff, and their party left Beijing for home by air this evening at the end of their visit to China. Seeing them off at the airport were Fang Yi, vice-premier of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and West German Ambassador to China Erwin Wickert. Mr. Hauff, Mrs. Hauff and their party got back to Beijing this morning after visiting Shanghai, Changzhou and Xian.

NPC'S DENG YINGCHAO RECEIVES NEW BELGIAN AMBASSADOR

OW160816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA)--Denorme Roger, newly-appointed Belgian ambassador to China, this morning presented his credentials to Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjun was present on the occasion. Ambassador Roger arrived in Beijing on November 12.

BELGIAN VICE PREMIER, ECONOMIC MINISTER CLAES VISITS PRC

Greeting By Gu Mu

OW191548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA)--Belgian Vice-Premier and Minister of Economic Affairs and Mrs. Willy Claes and their party arrived in Beijing by air this evening on a week-long visit to China at the invitation of Vice-Premier Gu Mu. They were welcomed at the airport by Vice-Premier Gu Mu and his wife Mou Feng, Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang and his wife Wei Huantu, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Cui Qun. Also present at the airport were Belgian Ambassador to China Denorme Roger and other members of the Belgian Embassy. Accompanying Vice-Premier and Mrs. Claes are more than 20 ranking government officials and entrepreneurs.

Discussion With Gu Mu

OW201613 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)--Expansion of Sino-Belgian economic cooperation and international issues of mutual interest were discussed by Vice-Premier Gu Mu and Belgian Vice-Premier and Minister of Economic Affairs Willy Claes in their talks here this morning.

Vice-Premier Gu Mu noted that both China and Belgium were interested in enhancing their friendly cooperation. He expressed the conviction that Vice-Premier Claes and his party's current visit would give a fresh impetus to the growth of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Vice-Premier Claes expressed the hope that his visit would promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two sides. "I believe that political and economic relations between Belgium and China will grow in strength," he said. Later this afternoon Vice-Premier Claes had separate talks with Li Qiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, and Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

Gu Mu Hosts Banquet

OW201856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHAU)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu said here this evening that China and the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union were entering a new stage in their economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Addressing a banquet he gave for Belgian Vice-Premier and Mrs. Willy Claes, Gu Mu announced that three documents would be signed soon by the two sides to provide favorable conditions for their cooperation. The documents were: an agreement on the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between China and the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union and two protocols--one on economic, industrial and technical cooperation and the other on scientific and technical cooperation.

Gu Mu noted that Vice-Premier Claes was another leading envoy sent to China by the Belgian Government following Premier Leo Tindemans in 1975. Mr. Tindemans' visit had made a valuable contribution to developing relations between the two countries and promoting friendship between their peoples, he said. "I believe Vice-Premier Claes' current visit will contribute afresh to the excellent relations existing between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields and the daily-growing friendship between our two peoples."

Vice-Premier Gu Mu pointed out that despite their distance and different social systems, China and Belgium shared a common aspiration in opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. "We are glad to note that the West European countries are marching forward on the road of closing their ranks and making themselves strong and that the European Community has been playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. We particularly appreciate the efforts the Belgian Government has made in promoting the construction of the European Community and the relations between China and the community," he said.

Vice-Premier Claes said: "Belgium is ready to provide China with effective, though meagre, assistance for her four modernizations programme." He said that the experts accompanying him were willing to share their scientific and technological achievements with their Chinese colleagues. "The important thing at present is to determine the scope of our cooperation and to put concrete items into effect as soon as possible. This is the chief mission I hope to fulfil during my visit to China."

Referring to Vice-Premier Gu Mu's statement about the significance of the effort for a closer union made by the member states of the European Community, Mr. Claes said: "The construction of Europe is one of the fundamentals of our foreign policy.

"The road toward the union will eventually enable the member states to better shoulder their responsibilities in the international community. So, we have been particularly happy to see the establishment of relations between the European Community and China, relations which we feel call for steady development so as to benefit the two sides." He expressed the belief that his visit would help strengthen friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation which would benefit both parties.

Among the guests at the banquet were Denorme Roger, Belgian Ambassador to China, and members of the Belgian Embassy, Carlo Ketter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Luxembourg Embassy, and Mrs. Ketter, J.A. Erich, first secretary of the Netherlands Embassy, and Mrs. Erich. Present were Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang and his wife, Vice-Premier Gu Mu's wife, and leading members of government departments.

Claes' Activities

OW211740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)--Belgian Vice-Premier Willy Claes, Mrs. Claes and their party attended a performance of selections from Beijing Operas here this evening. They included scenes from "Crossroads", "Jade Bracelet" and "Monkey Makes Havoc in Heaven."

Commenting on the performance afterwards, Vice-Premier Claes told Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang and Vice-Minister of Culture Yao Zhongming that the performance was excellent and something he would never forget. Belgian Ambassador to China Denorme Roger also attended the performance.

Earlier this morning, Vice-Premier Claes and Belgian industrialists held talks with Xiao Han, minister of coal industry, and Tang Ke, minister of metallurgical industry. In the afternoon Vice-Premier Claes visited the Beijing general internal combustion engine plant.

During the past two days, Mrs. Claes has visited a children's palace, a hospital and an arts and crafts factory as well as toured Tiantan (Temple of Heaven) Park.

Meeting With Fang Yi

OW221320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi met here this morning with Willy Claes, Belgian vice-Premier and minister of economic affairs, and his party. Vice-Premier Fang Yi and Vice-Premier Claes exchanged views on continued development of scientific and technical exchanges between their two countries.

Vice-Premier Claes expressed the hope that scientific and technical relations between the two countries would be enhanced. He added that Belgium would send a scientific and technical delegation to China. In reply, Vice-Premier Fang Yi welcomed the announcement. Belgian Ambassador to China Denorme Roger was present. Jiang Ming, vice-minister of the Chinese Scientific and Technological Commission, was among those present.

Claes Hosts Banquet

OW231907 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)--A return banquet was given by Willy Claes, Belgian vice-premier and minister of economic affairs, and Mrs. Claes at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. In their toasts, Vice-Premier Claes and Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu joined in pledging themselves to promote economic and technical cooperation and trade relations between the two countries.

Vice-Premier Claes described his visit as very satisfactory. Referring to the agreement on the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between China and the Belgium-Luxembourg economic union signed earlier today, Mr. Claes said: "It is a symbol of cooperation which we hope to strengthen. What we should do in the future is to insure that the agreement will not become a mere legal instrument. We should try our best to translate it into reality."

Vice-Premier Gu Mu said that the agreement and the two protocols just signed had paved the way toward stronger cooperation in the economic, industrial, scientific and technological fields. The talks and contacts between the two sides in the past few days had been friendly and fruitful, he said. They had laid a sound foundation for further cooperation between the two countries.

Vice-Premier Gu Mu paid tribute to the Belgian entrepreneurs accompanying Vice-Premier Claes for their efforts to promote bilateral trade relations.

Among the guests at the banquet were Vice-Premier Gu Mu's wife, Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang and his wife, and leading members of other government departments. Present were Belgian Ambassador to China Denorme Roger and Vice-Premier Claes's party. Also present were Carlo Ketter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Luxembourg Embassy, and Mrs. Ketter, J.A. Erich, first secretary of the Netherlands Embassy, and Mrs. Erich.

Meeting With Hua Guofeng

OW231528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng said today: "A united, strong western Europe and a prosperous China will contribute both to their common interests and to the preservation of world peace." He said this while meeting Willy Claes, Belgian Vice-Premier and minister of economic affairs, Mrs. Claes and their party at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

The Chinese Premier expressed appreciation of the efforts made by the Belgian Government to promote the union of the West European countries. Premier Hua said relations between China and Belgium had developed satisfactorily since the establishment of diplomatic relations. The visit of Vice-Premier Claes and the Belgian entrepreneurs in his party, the Chinese premier said, would greatly deepen mutual understanding and friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Vice-Premier Claes told the Chinese premier that the Belgian Government was eager to develop friendly relations and cooperation with China. "It is on the basis of mutual benefit and equality that we have concluded an agreement and two protocols which we are going to sign," he said, "and this will lend great impetus to our mutual understanding and friendly cooperation."

Mr Claes conveyed the best wishes of Premier Wilfried Martens to Premier Hua. Premier Hua asked Mr. Claes to extend his regards to the Belgian premier. Premier Hua also exchanged views with Vice-Premier Claes on some international issues of mutual concern.

Present at the meeting were Vice-Premier Gu Mu and his wife, Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Cui Qun. The Belgian ambassador to China, Mr. Denorme Roger, was also present.

Signing of Cooperation Agreement

OW231600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)--An agreement on the development of economic, industrial scientific and technical cooperation was concluded between the People's Republic of China and the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union here this evening. The instrument was signed by Li Qiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, and Willy Claes, Belgian vice-premier and minister of economic affairs.

Under the agreement the contracting parties will undertake to encourage and develop such cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Forms of cooperation will include: Joint study of items of common interest; exchange of scientific and technical information and data; exchange of visits and study tours by scientists and technicians; and bilateral academic forums.

Minister Li Qiang and Vice Premier Willy Claes also signed two protocols--one on economic industrial and technical cooperation and the other on scientific and technical cooperation. Among those attending the ceremony was Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu.

Departure for Xian

OW240734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)--Willy Claes, Belgian Vice-Premier and minister of economic affairs, Mrs. Claes and their party left here by air this morning for a visit to Xian in the company of Cui Qun, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade. They were seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu and his wife, and Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang and his wife. Officials of the Belgian Embassy in China were also on hand. Belgian Ambassador to China Denorme Roger is accompanying Vice-Premier and Mrs. Claes on their trip to Xian.

Xian Visit

OW251710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 25 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Xian, November 25 (XINHUA)--The Belgian vice-premier and minister of economic affairs, Willy Claes, Mrs. Claes and their party ended their two-day visit to China's ancient capital of Xian and left here for Guangzhou by special flight this afternoon.

Earlier this morning, the Belgian guests visited the museum of terracotta horses and armoured warriors excavated from sites near the tomb of Emperor Qin Shi Huang who founded the Qin Dynasty some 2,200 years ago. They were accompanied by Jiang Yi, vice-chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee. The guests showed great interest in the life-size warrior figures, horses and weapons, which they carefully examined. Vice-Premier Claes asked about the excavation work. He said that these incredible historical relics were the only ones of their kind and showed the inexhaustible wisdom of mankind. The Belgian guests also visited the Banpo Museum and the site of the matriarchal clan commune village dating back to 6,000 years ago.

Vice-Premier and Mrs. Claes and their party arrived in Xian yesterday morning accompanied by Cui Qun, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade. The same evening, they attended a banquet given in their honour by the Shaanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

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In their toasts, both Yu Mingtao, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and Vice-Premier Claes wished for a steady development of friendship between peoples of China and Belgium. Vice-Premier Willy Claes celebrated his birthday with a birthday cake presented by Lu Man, head of the foreign affairs office of the provincial revolutionary committee. The Belgian guests also visited the Shaanxi Provincial Museum and the Dayan [Big Wild Goose] Pagoda, and went sightseeing around the city.

Departure From PRC

OW261328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, November 26 (XINHUA)--Belgium's vice-premier and minister of economic affairs, Willy Claes, left for home via Hong Kong today. He was seen off at the airport by Liu Tianfu, vice-chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Cui Qun, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Mr Denorme Roger, Belgian ambassador to China.

Vice-Premier Claes and his party flew in to Guangzhou by special plane from Xian yesterday and were guests of honour at a banquet last evening given by the provincial revolutionary committee. Both Vice-Premier Claes and Vice-Chairman Liu expressed the hope that friendship and cooperation between their countries would continue to grow. Before they left today the Belgian guests viewed a local chrysanthemum exhibition and toured the city of Guangzhou.

DENG XIAOPING SEES OFF GREEK PRIME MINISTER

OW161234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA)--Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, left Beijing by special plane this afternoon at the end of his five-day official visit to China.

Yeoryios Rallis, Greek minister of foreign affairs, and Mrs. Rallis left on the same plane.

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife He Liliang accompanied the Greek prime minister from the state guesthouse to the airport. Vice-Chairman Ngapo Ngawang Jigme of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, leading members of other governmental departments, and Chinese Ambassador to Greece He Yang also saw the distinguished guests off at the airport.

A send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of Greece and China. After a military band played the national anthems of Greece and China, Prime Minister Karamanlis and Vice-Premier Deng reviewed a guard of honour composed of members of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Before boarding the plane, Prime Minister Karamanlis shook hands warmly with Vice-Premier Deng and Vice-Chairman Ngapo as they bade farewell to each other. Also present at the airport were Greek Ambassador to China Themistoklis Khrjsanthopoulos and diplomatic envoys from other member states of the European Economic Community.

Prime Minister Karamanlis and his party visited the Great Wall this morning.

ULANHU-LED DELEGATION VISITS ROMANIAN COUNTIES

OW280918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 28 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, November 27 (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Communist Party of China led by Ulanhu visited Arges and Olt counties of Romania between November 24 and 27 to a rousing welcome.

On November 24, Ion Sirbu, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Arges County party committee, met and feted the Chinese guests. On November 25 and 26, the delegation visited an automobile plant turning out 75,000 cars every year, a woolen mill and a hydro-electric power station. The visitors were cheered by jubilant workers of these factories. On November 27, the Chinese guests visited Scornicesti Village, Olt County, native place of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

PRC DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

OW271810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA)--Xu Xiangqian, vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of national defence, this morning met with a delegation from the Federation of Yugoslav Veterans of the People's Liberation War led by Tone Turnner, secretary general of the federation.

Speaking of the history of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Vice-Chairman Xu Xiangqian said that it was one of the tasks of the Chinese army to pass on the glorious traditions and style of the army from generation to generation and to train a new generation of cadres. He also had a cordial exchange of views with the delegation on armed forces matters on national defence.

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirko Ostojic was present at the meeting. Also present were Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and president of the PLA Armymen's Association, Zhu Yunqian, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Political Department, and Sun Yi, vice-president of the P.L.A. Armymen's Association.

The Yugoslav veterans will leave Beijing for home tomorrow. During their stay in China, they visited Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and the old Chinese revolutionary base on the Jinggang Mountains. A reception was given this evening in their honour by the P.L.A. Armymen's Association.

YUGOSLAV SECRETARY ON INCREASING 'ARMED STRENGTH'

OW280902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 28 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, November 27 (XINHUA)--As a result of the consistent deterioration of the military and political situation in the world, Yugoslavia must enhance her armed strength to defence state sovereignty, Nikola Ljubicic, Yugoslav secretary for national defence, stated when he was making a report on the 1980 defence budget at the Federal Chamber of the assembly today.

Any backwardness in defence would cost the country dearly, he said. Yugoslavia is building it itself up as a solid bulwark capable of smashing any attempt to threaten the development of her socialist autonomous community, he added. The Yugoslav People's Army, he said in conclusion, will fulfill in 1980 all its tasks in accordance with the instructions of commander-in-chief of the armed forces J.B. Tito and the policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

IRANIAN ARMED FORCES DECLARE CEASE-FIRE WITH KURDS

OW271658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, November 27 (XINHUA)--The Iranian joint headquarters of the armed forces announced a cease-fire in the Kurdish areas for the duration of the talks with the Kurdish religious and political leaders, according to a statement broadcast over the Iranian radio this morning.

The army personnel are ordered to observe the cease-fire only as long as they themselves are not fired upon.

The statement said that the stopping of military operations in the Kurdish region was ordered "in implementation of the message of peace of Imam Khomeyni," in order to create a proper atmosphere for discussions between the special government mission and Kurdish religious and political leaders, which are being carried out with goodwill. The statement welcomed "the announcement by our Kurdish fellow-countrymen towards ending the clashes and creating a peaceful atmosphere for a plan to meet the demands of the Kurdish brothers."

"The Islamic republican army, while thanking the public for expressions of the readiness to defend the country's borders against attack, assures all Iranians that all ground, air and sea attack will be beaten back with full force," it concluded.

BEIJING RADIO DISCUSSES WESTERN SAHARA

OW161138 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[International current events program talk: "New Developments in Western Sahara"]

[Summary] Recently there have been new developments in the Western Sahara. The situation is becoming tense and it has aroused the close attention of the countries concerned. The Western Sahara is located in northwestern part of Africa. It guards the sealane from Europe to Africa's Cape of Good Hope, and it is the shortest corridor from Algeria to the Atlantic Ocean. The Western Sahara is rich in phosphates, petroleum and other natural resources. Because of its rich natural resources and its important strategic position, it has always been the target of the struggle between the imperialists and colonialists.

In past years, neighboring countries--Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria--have been bickering over who should rule the Western Sahara. From the historical point of view, the dispute over the Western Sahara is a result of Spain's colonial rule. However, the strong resistance put up by the people in the Western Sahara forced the Spanish colonialists to withdraw in 1976. This withdrawal led to a fierce dispute over who would rule the Western Sahara among the countries concerned.

"What merits one's vigilance is the meddling in this area by the superpowers. In order to escalate its expansion into the Western Sahara, the Soviet Union has, in recent years, supplied all types of weapons to the Western Saharan people's liberation front via a number of North African nations. Cuba is also training the guerrilla troops of the Western Saharan people's liberation front. Some newspapers and journals believe that the Soviet bid for Western Sahara is closely connected with its scramble with the United States for control of the sealane from Europe to the South Atlantic. The Soviet Union has poked its nose into the Western Sahara, hoping that one day it will be able to turn it into a strategic base area on the east coast of the South Atlantic."

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While at the same time, the Soviet Union has also tried to woo Morocco. It hopes to benefit from this issue just as when the snipe and clam grapple, the fisherman profits.

"The other superpower is worried that the escalation of the war in the Western Sahara will affect U.S. strategic interests in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Therefore, the United States claims that it wants to safeguard Morocco's security. It also stresses that the recent attacks launched by the Western Saharan people's liberation front into Morocco have already changed the nature of the war, and that the United States has thus decided to increase its military aid to Morocco.

"The overt and covert struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States over the Western Sahara has aggravated the already tense situation. This has aroused the vigilance of many African countries and peoples.

"As the flames of war in the Western Sahara tend to spread, public opinion throughout the world holds that to do away with the meddling by the superpowers, to strive to find a way to solve the dispute over the Western Sahara, and to restore peace and stability in the area is an urgent matter for all circles and African nations concerned."

SITUATION IN S. LEBANON 'DETERIORATES'

OW201840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beirut, November 20 (XINHUA)--Artillery bombing has returned to southern Lebanon where the situation is deteriorating abruptly after several weeks of relative lull, according to a report in the Beirut press.

The report said that yesterday afternoon, the Christian militia commanded by Sa'ad Haddad, ex-army major, shelled villages in the eastern and middle sections of the southern border areas causing severe damages.

Haddad threatened that if supply of drinking water, electricity and carburetant was not restored in the region under his control he would bomb the power installations in Tyre and Zahrani, the report said.

Besides, Israeli planes have encroached upon southern Lebanon and Beirut more often--several times a day sometimes.

According to a report in L'ORIENT-LE JOUR, inhabitants who had left their homes in the border areas as a result of Israeli aggression, made an appeal yesterday to participants of the Arab summit conference, urging them "to assume historical responsibility, make endeavours to end Zionist occupation of southern border areas, and support inhabitants in these areas in reconstructing their homeland".

XINHUA Commentary

OW182141 Beijing XINHUA in English 2112 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "What Is Crux of Problem of Southern Lebanon?"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)--The problem of southern Lebanon, one of the major items on the agenda of the coming Arab summit to be held in Tunis, is a knotty problem created by Israel. The wars of aggression launched by Israel against Arab countries have driven hundreds of thousands of Palestinians to settle in southern Lebanon, now the only hot-bed of antagonizing military actions between the Arab world and Israel.

Claiming that Palestinian guerrillas had attacked northern Israel from southern Lebanon, Israel since last April have moved air, naval and land forces to carry out wanton bombardments of towns, villages and Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon and armed intrusions. Long-ranged artillery pieces and new U.S. bombers, napalm bombs and even weapons banned internationally were used during these attacks. In the past five months over 200 inhabitants in southern Lebanon were killed, more than 400 wounded, and 5,000 houses destroyed. 600,000 Lebanese and Palestinian refugees were rendered homeless.

Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin once declared, "We shall go on striking at them with all our might and strength on the sea, in the air and on land. We shall not give them any rest, but will strike to destroy them totally..."

Israel's brutal acts and Begin's clamours show that Israel wants to strike, weaken and annihilate the Palestinian armed forces in an attempt to write off the Palestine problem once for all and occupy this Arab territory forever. In addition, Israel wants to deal blow to the Syrian forces in the Arab Deterrent Force in southern Lebanon with a view to striking a favourable bargain with Syria in the future negotiations on the Golan Heights. Besides, in rigging up a "free Lebanon" headed by Haddad in the buffer zone along the border areas, Israel wishes to divide Lebanon.

In southern Lebanon, in addition to "free Lebanon" under Haddad, there are also areas controlled by the Lebanese Christian and Muslim guerrillas Palestinian guerrilla bases, areas where "the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon" are stationed, and areas garrisoned by Syrian contingents in the "Arab Deterrent Force". All these areas are beyond the reach of the administration of the Lebanese Government. Frequent armed conflicts between different factions and armed forces added to the complexity of the situation there.

Though to weaken the Palestinian armed forces is to a certain extent to the liking of the United States, the military actions wrecklessly carried out by Israel in this area do not tally with the present U.S. interests in the Middle East. In view of the worsening of energy problem in the world and of Moscow's intensification of its "southward drive" which threatens the U.S. oil interests in the Middle East, the United States deems it necessary to maintain the momentum of the Middle East peaceful talks. Hence it is at odds with Israel over the problem of southern Lebanon. It has carried out extensive diplomatic activities including the dispatch of a special envoy of the State Department to visit Lebanon and other countries with a "U.S. programme" for the solution of the southern Lebanon problem. The programme envisages increasing of U.N. forces in Lebanon, exerting pressure for the pulling out of the Palestinian guerrillas from their bases, and restricting the activities of Haddad's forces by Israel, thus channeling the southern Lebanon problem into the U.S. orbit of peace process. However, the U.S. has not changed its fundamental stand of bias towards Israel. It has criticized Israel for attacking southern Lebanon with American arms on the one hand and pledged to cut its huge military assistance to Israel on the other.

The other superpower is not reconciled to lagging behind in the contention for the Middle East. Around the question of southern Lebanon, Moscow mass media have denounced the U.S. for sabotaging Arab unity and trying to channel Lebanon into the orbit of the U.S. sponsored peace talks. This reflects Moscow's apprehensions about the U.S. programme on the southern Lebanon issue.

Recently the Soviet Union has invited a number of Arab leaders to Moscow "to exchange views on the Middle East situation and to coordinate actions". The Beirut paper L'ORIENT-LE JOUR commented that "the immediate goal (of the Soviet Union) is to form a tough Arab front which will pursue a line of action fully in harmony with that of the Kremlin". People have noticed that the Soviet Union which was irresponsible to the urgent demands for arms supply made by the Palestinian guerrillas and Syria has suddenly become enthusiastic in this matter.

It is the common desire of the Lebanese Government and people to restore state sovereignty, unity peace and stability. To win sympathy and support of public opinion, the Lebanese Government has sent envoys to a number of countries in recent months. Special envoys sent by President Ilyas Sarkis to most Arab countries have called for an early convocation of the Arab summit meeting to work out a "common strategy" for the solution of the south Lebanon question. Negotiations have also been held between Lebanon, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria for this purpose. But the three parties failed to reach a compromise, and no joint recommendation will be presented to the summit. Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization handed their own working documents to the foreign ministers meeting preparing for the summit. According to the foreign minister of Lebanon, the two documents had "major differences". The foreign ministers meeting, however, has drafted a working paper for the summit based on the two documents. The paper calls for the maintenance of unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon and the safeguarding of the Palestinian cause through the strengthening of the Palestinian people's position in Lebanon. This testifies to the Arab countries' ardent desire to iron out differences and rally more closely in the common struggle against Israeli aggression.

It is not easy to solve the problem of southern Lebanon because of internal and external contradictions and the interference of the superpowers. However, in the final analysis, the crux of the problem lies in Israeli occupation of Palestine and its disregard of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights. Only when this problem is settled, can the southern Lebanon issue be resolved fairly.

TENTH ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE ENDS IN TUNIS

Report on Communique

OW231558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tunis, November 22 (XINHUA)--The tenth Arab summit conference ended here this afternoon after two and a half days of "frank, serious and realistic" deliberations.

At the closing ceremony, acting president of the summit conference and Prime Minister of Tunisia Hedi Nouira delivered a speech saying: "The importance of this summit conference is that we have gained in unity, solidarity and strength after this meeting."

The secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, then read aloud the summit communique amid loud applause. The communique said that the summit had made necessary political, economic and defensive decisions on the questions of dealing with Zionism and normalizing the situation in southern Lebanon.

The communique said that the summit considered the Palestine problem as a central problem of the Arab people in their long-standing struggle against Zionism and its menace. The summit stressed that peace in the Middle East must be established on the basis of restoring the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and liberating the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. The summit reaffirmed their support to the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the P.L.O., their sole legitimate representative.

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The summit denounced the Camp David accords and sternly rejected these accords and all consequences arising therefrom, the communique declared.

On the problem of southern Lebanon, the communique reiterated that Lebanon enjoys entire sovereignty over its own territory. Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity must be defended. The communique pointed out that the aggression by Israeli Zionists was the root cause of the miseries suffered by inhabitants in southern Lebanon.

On the U.S. policy in the Middle East, the communique stressed, "To continue pursuing this policy will bring negative consequences on the relations and interests between the Arab countries and the United States".

The communique said that the summit stressed the importance of strengthening the relations if cooperation between the Islamic, African, non-aligned and European countries and supporting the liberation movement in Africa.

It is learned that during the summit, the Arab heads of state spent one and a half days conducting bilateral and multilateral consultations on the question of southern Lebanon as Lebanon and Palestine had differed in their views on this question. The Lebanese side came to a tacit understanding with the other Arab heads of state that the Palestinian shock brigades in southern Lebanon will not attack Israel directly from southern Lebanon.

The secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, announced later at a press conference that the summit had agreed to give Lebanon two billion U.S. dollars as financial assistance within five years for the reconstruction of the country.

The secretary general said that the Arab Economic Council will meet on a future date to discuss the strategy of coordinating Arab resources in all aspects in order to reinforce the Arab position in the international arena. The council will present its recommendations to the next summit. He announced that the eleventh Arab summit conference will be held in Amman, Jordan, in November 1980.

XINHUA Correspondent Comments

OW231928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Wan Guang: Arab Summit-- "A Meeting of Unity"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tunis, November 22 (XINHUA)--"The Arab Nation, Unite!" these words on a streamer hung at the entrance of the meeting hall may well be called the theme of the tenth Arab summit conference which ended here this afternoon.

As most of the Arab states did not wish to see the rift within the Arab world further widen, no new sanctions against Egypt were adopted at the conference when the Arab strategy of action against Israel came under discussion.

At the conference, Jordan favoured constructive dialogues and consultations rather than engaging in direct or indirect propaganda campaigns against one another.

The summit revised the work paper submitted by the ministerial conference and adopted a resolution reaffirming the principles made at the Baghdad conference and putting forth an Arab strategy of common actions in various fields. The resolution underlined support for the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative.

On the use of the oil weapon, Iraq recommended that a conference of Arab oil ministers be convened to formulate an oil policy in the context of the struggle against Israel. Saudi Arabia and other oil-producing gulf states, on the other hand, cautioned that the oil weapon should be used only as an emergency means. As a compromise, it was decided at the summit that the Arab Economic Council, after studying how to employ Arab resources to strengthen the Arab position internationally, would bring up proposals at the next Arab summit to be held in Amman in November 1980.

The problem of southern Lebanon was another major item on the agenda of the conference. The differences between Lebanon and the PLO at the ministerial conference were ironed out after mediation and repeated consultations at the summit. A resolution concerning the problem was approved unanimously at the meeting. Thus Israel's schemes to set the parties concerned against each other had failed completely. It was held at the meeting that efforts to maintain Lebanese sovereignty should be coordinated with efforts in support of the struggle of the Palestinians as the root cause of the problem lies in Israel's aggression against southern Lebanon.

Tunisia, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait played a positive role in promoting the reaching of agreements at the summit. Certain disputes between Arab states, the problem of Western Sahara for example, were not brought up.

Many Arab states maintained that at this crucial stage, the Arab states should strengthen their concerted actions in support of the Palestinian struggle. They held that the Begin's regime has been wanton and savage enough to strike at southern Lebanon and repress people in its occupied regions with the connivance and support of a certain superpower.

Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Hamad al-Thani, amir of Qatar, said, "Solidarity among the Arabs is the only means to safeguard its world weight." Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal urged all Arab countries to discard differences in face of imminent dangers. He said that rallying the Arab ranks and unifying their policies are the only means to overcome any crisis they pass through.

The Kremlin has in recent years concluded many treaties of military alliance with littoral states in the Red Sea and the gulf, and it is trying hard to sow discord in the Arab world. Speaking at the opening session of the conference, Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba stressed that the Arab states should unite with other Third World states to safeguard their independence in face of the big powers. He said, "We must always see clearly that our hopes to acquire political weight and moral influence will be dashed if we fall into the position that opposes the neutrality and nonalignment of the Third World and become satellites of a certain great power." His words drew warm applause from the participants. It showed that the Arab states want independent development free from big-power interference. The Arab states are sure to unite in the struggle against their common enemies on the basis of safeguarding the Palestinian cause and Arab interests.

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LEBANON, PLO SATISFIED WITH TUNIS RESOLUTION

OW231933 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beirut, November 23 (XINHUA)--Both Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization expressed their satisfaction at the resolutions reached at the tenth Arab summit which closed in Tunis yesterday, Radio Lebanon reported today.

Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis said he believed that "the decisions reached in Tunis are positive and constructive." He hoped that "efforts from all parties will be exerted to ensure Lebanon's sovereignty over all its territory and that the decisions of the summit effectively applied."

Premier Salim al-Huss said, "The resolutions of the Arab summit have laid a foundation for the restoration of peace in southern Lebanon."

A statement issued by the head of the PLO's information office pointed out that the PLO "will spare no effort to ensure the application of the accords." "The Tunis accords have laid a foundation for cooperation between the Lebanese authorities and the PLO in the circumstances under which the presence of the Palestinian army (in Lebanon) is maintained," it added.

President Sarkis and Premier Al-Huss returned here yesterday evening after attending the Arab summit.

SUDANESE VICE PRESIDENT ON RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

OW232120 Beijing XINHUA in English 2109 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Khartoum, November 23 (XINHUA)--Sudanese First Vice-President and Defence Minister 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil described the allegations in some foreign newspapers on the Egyptian military presence in Sudan as lies which were not worth refuting, according to a report of Sudanese magazine YOUTH AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

He said that such allegations were published with ulterior motives to belittle Sudan's defence capability, slander the May revolution and oppose the current political power in Sudan.

Speaking of the joint defence treaty between Egypt and Sudan, 'Abd al-Majid said that Egyptian military presence in Sudan might occur if Sudan was under attack by some foreign country. Similarly, he added, according to the treaty, Sudanese troops might enter Egypt if Egypt was invaded by some foreign country.

He said that Sudan's principles were not to interfere in the internal affairs of any neighbouring country, nor allow any country to interfere in Sudan's internal affairs.

EGYPT REFUSES TO ALLOW GDR PLANES IN AIRSPACE

OW251950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 25 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, November 25 (XINHUA)--Egypt has refused to allow a number of the East German Ilyushin-18 aircraft to fly over Egyptian air space to South Yemen, according to a report of the Egyptian weekly OCTOBER today.

East Germany has requested Egypt to allow a number of its Ilyushin-18 aircraft to pass through Egyptian air space on their way to South Yemen. But it was refused by Egypt which knew of the tasks of these aircraft.

An observer here believes that the East German aircraft might transport armaments to South Yemen in the name of civil aviation.

PRC TRADE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO EGYPT

OW252238 Beijing XINHUA in English 2135 GMT 25 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpt] Cairo, November 25 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government trade delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Jie left here for home today after winding up a six-day visit to Egypt.

Through friendly consultation, a trade protocol for 1980 between the Chinese and Egyptian governments was signed on November 21 by Vice-Minister Chen Jie and Egyptian under-secretary of state of the Ministry of Economy, Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Yusif Salah ad-Din 'Abadi.

On November 19 the Egyptian minister of state for economy, foreign trade and economic cooperation 'Ali Kamal an-Nazir met with the five-member Chinese delegation. They had a friendly talk about the cooperation and development of the trade between the two countries.

U.S. NAVAL VESSELS VISIT AFRICAN PORTS

Frigate in Somalia

OW232123 Beijing XINHUA in English 2105 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Mogadishu, November 23 (XINHUA)--The American frigate Stein left Berbera, a port in northern Somalia, yesterday after a two-day visit to the port.

During the visit the captain of the ship called on the governor of the northwest region Abdirahman Osman Omar and other local officials and military officers.

This visit is the fourth to Somalia by the U.S. warship since August last year.

Warship in Equatorial Guinea

OW230934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)--The U.S. warship Jesse Brown sailed into Port Malabo on November 18 for a two day courtesy visit to Equatorial Guinea, according to a report from the Equatorial Guinean capital.

Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council of Equatorial Guinea, received the captain of the U.S. warship the following day.

Destroyer in Lagos

OW221843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Lagos, November 22 (XINHUA)--The United States guided-missile destroyer Dewey paid a two-day visit here beginning November 19, with the U.S. commander of the South Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral John J. Ekelund, on board.

At a news conference on board the warship, Ekelund told the local newsmen that South Atlantic where his fleet operated was an important sea route for transporting raw materials to industrialised countries and other parts of the world. Dwelling on why the U.S. has spent so much on armaments, he said, "Readiness is a deterrent to aggression. In order to guarantee that we don't have a war, we think readiness is the answer."

With over 350 men on board, the 512-foot warship was paying its seventh tour of Africa.

Two Ships Visit Monrovia

OW252241 Beijing XINHUA in English 2145 GMT 25 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Monrovia, November 25 (XINHUA)--Two U.S. Navy warships, a missile destroyer and a fast frigate, are paying a goodwill visit to the Port of Monrovia, Liberia, and one of them was opened to the general public for inspection today.

The ships, belonging to the South Atlantic force of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, are on the last leg of their five West African nation trip. The other four African ports they have visited are Dakar of Senegal, Conakry of Guinea, Abidjan of Ivory Coast and Lagos of Nigeria.

The 6,000-ton missile destroyer is equipped with ship-to-ship and ship-to-air missiles in addition to torpedoes, anti-submarine rockets and a big gun.

The ships arrived here yesterday and will leave tomorrow morning for Brazil.

ANGOLA SETS UP COMMISSIONS TO INVESTIGATE NETO'S DEATH

OW221324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA)--The Angolan Government has set up two commissions to inquire into the cause of death in Moscow of the late President Agostinho Neto, according to a Western news agency report. The report said that there were such widespread rumours in Angola that the Soviet Union was in some way responsible for Neto's death on September 10 while undergoing treatment for cancer in Moscow.

Both the Angolan People's Liberation Movement and the Health Ministry had set up commissions to investigate the matter, the report said.

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KAUNDA SAYS ZAMBIA READY TO DEFEND COUNTRY

OW222206 Beijing XINHUA in English 2128 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Lusaka, November 22 (XINHUA)--"We must defend every inch of our motherland and be no slaves to anybody", said Zambian President Kaunda this morning.

The president was speaking to some 3,000 demonstrators, most of them youth, gathered in front of the state house in strong protest against Rhodesia's wanton attacks against Zambia and in support of the president's mobilization orders issued two days ago.

He told the emotion-filled rally that the attacks had crippled Zambia's economy and killed innocent citizens. By doing this the racists want to force Zambia to give up its support to the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front, he pointed out. But, he said, he was sure that Zambia's cause was just and no amount of killings and destroying could daunt Zambians. "The racists can never intimidate us into submission", he said. On the contrary, he added, the nation would remain vigilant and join the forces for self-defence.

Hua Message of Support

OW271352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message to Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda today, strongly condemning the Rhodesian racist forces for armed incursions into Zambia and expressing firm support for the just struggle of the Zambian Government and people. The message reads:

"Recently, the Rhodesian racist forces sent commandos for armed incursions into Zambia and unbridled destruction of highways, railway bridges and other infrastructures there, inflicting heavy losses on Zambia's economy and people's livelihood. This is another grave crime they have committed against the Zambian people. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I strongly condemn the racist forces for their barbarous acts and express profound sympathy and solicitude to the Zambian Government and people.

"These unrestrained acts of armed aggression against Zambia by the Rhodesian authorities were obviously aimed at compelling Zambia and the other frontline African countries to desist from supporting the Zimbabwean people's struggle for national independence. They are, however, futile. Their barbarous provocations will only arouse the people of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Africa as a whole to greater indignation and resolute struggle. At present, under your excellency's leadership, the Zambian Government and people, defying brute force in common hatred for the enemy, have adopted forceful measures in a courageous fight in defence of Zambia's territorial integrity and security against the armed aggression of the Rhodesian racist forces. The Chinese Government and people firmly support your just struggle. I believe that the heroic peoples of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Africa, with justice on their side, will assuredly win victory."

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBERS DISCUSS LEGAL SYSTEM

OW272058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 27, (XINHUA)--Standing Committee members of the National People's Congress today urged full enforcement of the laws promulgated since the founding of new China and strengthening of the socialist legal system so as to deal with activities that jeopardize social security and disrupt social order. The topic was brought up at group discussions this morning and the plenary meeting this afternoon at the 12th session of the Fifth N.P.C. Standing Committee.

The speaker pointed out that the situation of public security was generally good and that the situation in the rural areas was even better, but that there were some outstanding problems in some larger cities that needed resolute action in order to safeguard stability and unity and facilitate the modernization drive.

Many of them pointed out that the Xidan Wall in Beijing designated for putting up posters was used by some people with ulterior motives to disrupt social order and security and that this had adversely affected the modernization drive. They urged that measures be taken to deal with it.

Xu Deheng, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, said: "It has become a laissez-faire tribune for some people, with foreigners putting their oar in. The counterrevolutionary Wei Jingsheng and his like used it as their platform to carry out counterrevolutionary activities. I have experienced several different historical periods and have some idea of what the bourgeoisie called 'democracy' and 'freedom'. The 'freedom' and 'democracy' advertised by some people on the Xidan Wall is quite familiar to me. Politically, the most important thing in China at present is to ensure stability and unity so as to achieve the four modernizations. Some people, however, try to utilize the wall as their platform from which to disrupt this. We cannot allow this to go on."

Zhang Wenyu said: "In our socialist country, those people must be severely punished who openly oppose the four basic principles of upholding Communist Party leadership, the dictatorship of the proletariat, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the socialist road, who collude with foreigners and ask them for money and political materials to carry out activities against the socialist system. Wei Jingsheng is a case in point. Foreigners had their hands in his activities. A foreign reporter said in a dispatch that over the past year foreigners had taken an extensive part in China's 'democratic movement'. This is a good illustration of the essence of the problem."

Li Ruihuan said: "Our socialist legal system brooks no attack against the Communist Party and the socialist system by means of dazibao (big character posters) and selling of intelligence, nor any activity aiming to create disturbances and disrupt social order. Allowing this handful of people to practise this brand of 'democracy' and 'freedom' would jeopardize the democracy and freedom of the whole nation. It would go against the will of the people throughout the country and damage their fundamental interests to allow this to go on."

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Sheng Wan, a Standing Committee member from Henan, said: "Ours is a state based on people's democracy, in which the people enjoy extensive democratic rights. Everyone has the right to criticize the leadership at all levels and voice his views on state affairs. Our policy toward people who air their views is not to pick on them, not to put political labels on them, nor to wield big sticks at them. But why is it that some people insist there is no democracy in Beijing and the rest of China except on the Xidan Wall? The fact is that a handful of bad people with ulterior motives try to use this wall to undermine people's democracy."

Xiang Layu from Jiangxi said: "Each time I came to Beijing for the N.P.C. Standing Committee meetings in the past months, people would ask me to put forward the proposal that the Xidan Wall be banned as a platform for a tiny number of people to ferment disturbances, disrupt social order and undermine stability and unity."

She said: "Instead of going to work, these people gang up and spread rumours through dazibao, attempting to plunge the nation into chaos again. They are still trying to use the tactic of seizing power in chaos. This shows that the influences of Lin Biao and the gang of four are still very strong and great effort is needed to eliminate these influences."

Nine other members also proposed that resolute measures be adopted to deal with the Xidan Wall. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1646 GMT on 27 November carries a similar report which adds the following sentence: "They include Rong Yiren, Chen Cisheng, Lin Liyun, Cheng Shicai, Li Yanlu, Zhang Ruiying, Wang Yuexia, Dong Tianzhen and Zhang Fucal."]

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON CONTINUING TO EMANCIPATE MIND

HK270721 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 79 p 3 HK

[Short commentary on literature and art by Zheng Wen: "It Is Necessary To Further Emancipate the Mind"]

[Text] The Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists is progressing very well. How should we further the emancipation of the mind and promote a flourishing socialist literature and art? This is an important topic for discussion at the congress and one that concerns literary and art workers.

Whether or not we emancipate the mind is an important problem that will determine the ideological line we pursue in our literary and art work. In his congratulatory speech delivered at the Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "At present, we must exert our main efforts to help literary and art workers continue to emancipate their minds, shatter the spiritual fetters imposed by Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' and adhere to a correct political orientation. We must insure from all aspects, including that of material conditions, that literary and art workers will be able to give full play to their wisdom and talents." What we mean by emancipating the mind is to thoroughly set all people free from the fetters of the ultra-leftist line and modern superstitions, from the ideological influence of capitalist ideas, from the trammels of the petty producers; narrowmindedness and old habits and from the shackles of idealism, metaphysics and artistic dogmatism as well as artistic stereotypes. In so doing, our ideas will truly get onto the scientific track of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and onto the track which tallies with objective reality. Thus, we will develop our literature and art in accordance with the objective laws.

In the 3 years or more since the smashing of the "gang of four," we have scored marked achievements in our literary and art work. This has been inseparable from the emancipation of the mind and the abolition of superstitions. A number of literary and art works have been warmly welcomed by the masses. Is this not because they have dared to break through the forbidden zones, proceed from real life to raise matters of earnest public concern and bring forth new ideas in the arts? Our literature and art has recently scored new successes in portraying the socialist four modernizations. A number of literary works, such as the plays entitled "The Future Is Calling," "Flowers That Usher in Spring" and "Keep on Marching;" the short story entitled "Director Qiao Assumes Office," the feature article entitled "Between Human Beings and Monsters," and the poem entitled "General, You Should Not Do That" and so forth have aroused considerable attention. With passionate political enthusiasm and a vivid, artistic style of writing, these literary works praise the masses' indomitable fighting will to realize the four modernizations. They portray a number of the new heroic figures like Qiao Guangpu and Li Jian who bravely fight for the four modernizations. In addition, with a lofty sense of political responsibility and a sharp artistic scalpel, they reveal the difficulties and obstacles arising in the process of realizing the four modernization as well as criticize various things that hamper the four modernizations. All these have struck a chord in the hearts of the masses. These literary works are the products of emancipating the mind and they, in return, promote the emancipation of the mind and strengthen the people's will to realize the four modernizations.

The emancipation of the mind on literary and art front, however, has also been disrupted by the rightist and "leftist" wrong trends of thought. In the eyes of some comrades, writers should only sing the praises of the new Long March but not expose problems; they should only describe the bright points but not the stumbling blocks. Some comrades have even pinned various frightening labels on works or articles which criticize the ideology of exploiting class and the conservative and narrow views of petty producers and which repudiate anarchism, ultraindividualism, bureaucratism and a prerogative mentality. We believe that their criticism of these works and articles is not in accord with reality. Practice has told us that to write articles or works which describe our struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we should emancipate our minds and break through the forbidden zones. Realizing the four modernizations is a great revolution. Literature and art should become an enormous spiritual weapon to promote the revolution. They should not only enthusiastically sing the praises of the new people who are marching in the forefront of the four modernizations and of the new things, new ideology and new habits, but also sharply criticize all the old forces, old ideology and old habits that hamper the four modernizations.

To further emancipate the mind, we must uphold the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." Our leaders have unwaveringly followed the principle of "opening up," and given everyone a free hand to write and speak out. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "The party's leadership over literary and art works is not characterized by issuing orders." "The bureaucratic style of work should be abandoned and the practice of issuing administrative decrees in the field of literary and art criticism should be stopped" and "as for what and how to write, this can only be explored and gradually solved by writers and artists through their artistic practice. In this respect, we should on no account interfere." Historical experiences have told us that it is of no avail to solve problems arising in the cultural field by adopting repressive measures. Such measure will complicate problems.

To further the emancipation of the mind, we must stick to the principle of proceeding from actual conditions. Materialists only acknowledge the highest authority of practice. They never acknowledge any authority which overrides social practice and they never agree to blindness and wantonness which run counter to objective reality. Practice is the criterion for the emancipation of the minds and subjectivity should conform to objectivity. All beneficial literature and art should faithfully reflect objective reality and should in turn, be tested by the social practice of the masses. Anything which is in accord with objective reality and the interests of the masses and beneficial to the four modernizations should be affirmed and supported. Otherwise, it should be absolutely shattered and abolished. If we are always together with the masses, our socialist literature and art will flourish.

RENMIN RIBAO CALL FOR STEADFASTNESS OF REVOLUTIONARIES

HK280615 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 79 p 3 HK

[Abridged article by Zhao Shouyi: "Be a Firm Revolutionary"--originally carried in the Anhui JIANGHUAI LUNTAN--no date given]

[Text] When history comes to a turning point, it is always a test of a revolutionary's steadfastness. After smashing the "gang of four," the party Central Committee has called on people to march toward the four modernizations. Here again history is testing people: Will they be firm revolutionaries who wholeheartedly strive for the four modernizations and who are in concert with the people; will they be an opposition faction who are against the four modernizations and out of harmony with the people; or will they verbally agree with the four modernizations but actually be half-genuine, half-sham revolutionaries who are half-hearted, passive and wavering? We must seriously answer these questions before us.

Ideological and Political Trends Which Deserve Attention

Since the smashing of the "gang of four" 3 years ago, our country has undergone tremendous changes in all fields. One of the achievements which is of decisive significance to our nation and people is that a clear-cut political line has taken shape in our party.

The political line, centering on the four modernizations, was put forward after the smashing of the "gang of four" and gradually perfected and established after the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC. It was formulated on the basis of correct analysis of our country's social conditions and assimilation of both positive and negative experiences and lessons in the 30 years since the founding of the PRC. The discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth laid the ideological foundation for the formation and establishment of the party's political line.

Do all people have the same understanding of the party's correct line and consciously and resolutely implement it? No! Though vast numbers of party members, cadres and masses enthusiastically support this line and are willing to make unremitting efforts to promote the development of the situation and the realization of the party's line, there are some people who regard the party's line from either a "leftist" or a rightist view. They hold a skeptical, wavering and even negative attitude toward the party's line. Of course, we have to make a specific analysis of these people. Most of them are our comrades who are full of misgivings in the face of the complicated situation at this major historical turning point. They wonder: Is the party's line a rightist one? What will the future of the country be? Will the "gang of four" revive in a new guise and will they do so soon? [paragraph continues]

Their misgivings lead to wavering which affects steadfastness and causes pessimism in some comrades who become negative and perfunctory in work, muddle along and keep aloof from the party and people. Only a handful of the remnants and stubborn bourgeois factionalists of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who have lost or are losing the benefits they had gained in this historic change are extremely dissatisfied with the party's line and policies. They want to cling to the ideological system of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" but dare not air their views openly. Therefore, they have to hold high the banner while attacking the party's line, principles and policies. With the spearhead pointed at the party Central Committee, they aim at reversing the party's political line. They start rumors to frame comrades who persist in the correct political line. They poison the relations between the party and the masses, obstruct the implementation of the party's policy and place all sorts of obstacles in our way of progress.

We must maintain a sharp vigilance against the handful of people who stubbornly cling to the ideological system of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and are eager to stir up trouble. We must do patient ideological work and educate those comrades who have misinterpreted the party's line, principles and policies because they lag behind in their understanding.

Analyze the Political Situation With the Viewpoint of Dialectical Materialism

Leaving aside hostile attacks and muddled ideas, we should say that these comrades have certain reasons for their worries. Their consideration is based on this: Lin Biao and the "gang of four" engaged in evil practices for 10 years, and their pernicious influence was deep and widespread. We now have a political situation of stability and unity because the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation are still living and in good health, but they are getting on in years and problems may arise when they pass away. This is a fact worth considering, but not the whole story. To analyze the situation, we must see that class struggle at home and abroad, remnants of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their influence and outdated ideas and the old force of habit still exist. There still are factors of turmoil in society, and struggle may occur within the party. However, it is still more important to see that our present cause which conforms with the progress of the development of the times is rooted among the millions of the masses who decide the course of our onward history. Our cause possesses social conditions which can check and overcome social upheavals and even remove their factors. It also has a social basis which is hard to shake.

First, we have already removed the chief criminals who caused the prolonged turmoil. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have now been deprived of their power and position, the factionalist setup which they depended on to do evil has been smashed, their pernicious influence is being gradually eliminated and the balance of political forces is much to the people's advantage.

Second, we have united leadership by the party committees of all levels from the center to the localities along with a definite political line. This political line demands that we unite the people of all nationalities and bring into full play all positive factors so that we can work with one heart and one mind and go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economic results in building a modern, powerful, socialist country. Is this a rightist line? If we judge it by the yardstick of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" it is definitely rightist and retrogressive. However, if we judge it by historical materialism, we will discover that it has returned to the track of the law of social development.

Third, we have restored and implemented a series of effective policies which were sabotaged and distorted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We have also won the support of the people. For example, the party's economic policy in rural areas, the policy of "to each according to his work," the policy on nationalities, the industrial and commercial policies, the policy of removing labels from reformed landlords and rich peasants, concern the interests of almost every person and are well received by the people. Despite the interference of "leftist" and rightist trends of thought, these policies have been resolutely implemented by party leaders at all levels under the leadership of the CCP.

Fourth, we have reexamined and reversed the verdicts on and redressed a large number of unjust, false and wrong charges and drawn clear distinctions on major historical issues of right and wrong which had been turned upside down by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Reversing the verdicts on and redressing the unjust, false and wrong charges have not only mobilized the enthusiasm of the victims and those involved but have also enhanced the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people for stimulating the development of the situation.

Fifth, since the "gang of four" were smashed, the national economy which was on the brink of collapse has turned to the track of rapid development.

History tells us that the decisive factor in gain or loss and existence or extinction of political power is not the subjective desire of several people, but the support of the people and the party and the political line. So long as our party and people resolutely implement the correct line and policies and do not commit major errors in our work, as the revolution develops in depth, the remnants of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" will eventually be wiped out. Their pernicious influence will eventually be eliminated, the factors of turmoil will eventually be destroyed and the revolutionary situation will not eventually take a turn for the worse. If we do not understand this, we will commit grave mistakes.

Conduct Work and Struggle in a Correct Way

The party's line takes shape amid struggle. The political situation of stability and unity has been won through struggle. Therefore, the party's line should be implemented through struggle and the political situation of stability and unity should be strengthened and developed by means of struggle. In this deepgoing struggle, it is essential that every revolutionary be firm and at one with the party to further overcome with indomitable will any factor of instability and disunity which may occur at any time and strengthen and develop the political situation of stability and unity. For this reason, we are confronted with difficult tasks in many aspects.

The 30 years of experience since the founding of the PRC tells us that the party must lead the people to follow the socialist road and enable the people to see fully the superiority of socialism. We should not be satisfied with such superiority which can only be demonstrated in theory, it is more important to have the superiority demonstrated in high-speed growth which cannot be found in capitalism. Once we make a success of the national economy, the superiority of socialism will be shown, people will be united around the party even more closely and will follow the party more consciously. Otherwise, if we cannot make a success of the national economy and the people's minimum living conditions cannot be secured, then there will be a major upheaval everywhere sooner or later. The 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Committee called for the shift of the focus of work and demanded that the party committees at all levels devote their main efforts to grasping economic construction.

We can see from reality that the situation in the shift of work focus is uneven, with a considerably large number of party committees not shifting their work focus to grasping the economy because of questions left over by history or other reasons. This is a problem which should be grasped or solved. We should rapidly create this situation: People inside and outside the party, at high and low levels, and in cities and rural areas are all wholeheartedly striving for the four modernizations with concentrated and concerted efforts to expand our economic basis.

We must make efforts to strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system, which are important conditions for maintaining social order and giving impetus to social development. In the past 10 years or more, our party, country and people have suffered a great deal due to the lack of party discipline and state law. Having learned this lesson from the bitter experiences of history, we have begun to institutionalize party discipline and state law. This has been won at a high price paid by the people. We must resolutely carry on with the process we have started and continue to perfect party discipline and state law so that democracy can be secured with laws and the country can be provided with vitality and society with stability.

We must conduct inner-party struggle correctly. Inner-party struggle is a reflection of social conflicts. So long as social conflicts exist, inner-party struggle is inevitable. However, it should be conducted correctly. To do so, we must profoundly understand that inner-party contradictions are in the nature of contradictions among the people. Therefore, inner-party struggle should be an ideological struggle and we should adopt the method of criticism and self-criticism. Inner-party struggle is aimed at achieving the two-fold objective of clarity in ideology and unity among comrades, not at attacking anybody, still less at overthrowing or discrediting anybody. We must conduct inner-party struggle according to the organizational principles of democratic centralism and party discipline. It is absolutely impermissible for anybody to practice favoritism or retaliate. We should also avoid being exploited by careerists, earnestly protect the just rights and interests of party members and safeguard the unity and solidarity of the party.

We must educate the cadres and masses to continue to attain a more lofty realm of thought and enthusiastically heal the wounds within the party and among the people. Because of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the party and the people have suffered immense pains, with their unity being severely affected. We must face this reality and carry out painstaking ideological education. If we do not pay attention to this problem, the pains may entangle the people of this generation as well as future generations.

To cure the pains and heal the wounds, it is essential to properly treat comrades with differing views and those who committed mistakes by following Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We must take their interests of the whole situation into account, seek unity with those holding differing views and untie the knots through heart-to-heart talks and education. With regard to comrades who committed errors, we must give them more favor and less hardship. We must allow people to make mistakes and correct them.

We must also persist in the ideological line of dialectical materialism and the organizational line which takes party spirit as the criterion. The ideological line is the basis of the political line; if the ideological line is not solved, the political line is unreliable. If the ideological line is not solved, it will be difficult to distinguish right from wrong and impossible to emancipate the mind and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people to build socialism. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, we must continue to do a good job of discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. Through this discussion, we must solve the problems of ideological line and mental ossification and semiossification. We must seek truth from facts, regard problems realistically and work with vigor and vitality. It is the organizational line which guarantees the implementation of the political line. The political line must be implemented by specific people. There will be great variations in results, depending on whether it is implemented by those who agree with it, those who disagree with it, or by those whose attitude remains neutral. Therefore, we must train cadres and select successors by applying the criteria of party spirit and attitude toward the party's line. This is a long-term plan which is related to whether or not the party's cause can grow and flourish.

In short, we are in a great age and are facing numerous tasks. The achievement of the four modernizations is the core of this age, the overall situation of the country and the greatest politics. The attitude toward the four modernizations has become the symbol for judging whether a person is a genuine, a sham or a half-genuine half-sham revolutionary. We should say, he who wholeheartedly strives for the four modernizations with the people is a revolutionary. He who opposes the four modernizations and takes the stand of the "gang of four" is a counterrevolutionary and he who verbally agrees with the four modernizations but in action keeps aloof from the party and the people is a revolutionary in word only. If he strives not only in word but also in action for the four modernizations in concert with the people, he is a firm revolutionary. Our party members and cadres must assess themselves with this criterion to see if they are at one with the party and firm and unshakable on the fundamental issue of the four modernizations. Those comrades who are still in a trance, hesitant and wavering should understand that temporary hesitation is allowed, but long-term wavering is harmful and will eventually be discarded by history. Lenin pointed out that petty bourgeois revolutionaries always hesitate and waver at the turning point of every change of the course: "On such a social basis, no socialism can be successfully built. Only the class that can advance along its own road without the slightest wavering and which is not disheartened or disappointed even in the most difficult, arduous and dangerous transitional period can lead the exploited laboring masses. We do not need frenzied fervor, only the pace of an iron proletarian army."

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON 'BATTLE OF READJUSTMENT'

OW261004 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

["Text" of 23 November RENMIN RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "Make Concerted Efforts in Fighting Well the Hard Battle of Readjustment"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Nov--In April this year the party Central Committee formulated the policy of readjustment, reconstruction, consolidation and improvement of the national economy on the basis of guidelines laid down by the party's third plenary session. Everyone agrees with this policy in principle. However, differences still exist as to how it should be implemented. Without unified understanding, there will be no unified action. There is an urgent need now to further unify thinking through the whole party, particularly that of leading cadres at all levels, and to make concentrated efforts in readjusting the national economy. Otherwise, we will be following a tortuous path and bungling the chance of winning the battle. This will seriously affect progress in developing modernization.

Readjustment Is the Key To Implementing the Policy of Readjustment, Reconstruction, Consolidation and Improvement of the National Economy

We have been implementing the policy of readjustment, reconstruction, consolidation and improvement of the national economy for a half year. However, some comrades still fail to understand the necessity and significance of making readjustment even now. Therefore, they have not been making strenuous efforts to implement this policy.

Why should we make readjustments? Is this an unnecessary move? Or, is this absolutely necessary? The 10-year calamity Lin Biao and the "gang of four" caused and certain errors in the guidance of our work have created serious disproportions between agriculture and industry, between light industry and heavy industry, between the raw material industry and the processing material industry, between production and capital construction, and between accumulation and consumption. During the 3 years following the downfall of the "gang of four", we adopted a series of important measures to rapidly change the situation of stagnancy and retrogression in production, readjusted some of the disproportions and promoted the restoration and development of the national economy. However, it is impossible to fundamentally change, within a short period of 3 years, the serious disproportions created in over 10 years. Moreover, in the past 2 years, many enterprises have not had the conditions to resume normal production and the seriousness in disproportions has not been fully exposed, since the focus of party work has not yet shifted to modernization. At the same time, people have not yet profoundly and completely understood the disproportions and certain improper ways of doing things. Therefore, some measures we adopted were also improper. For example, we continued to increase our investments for a number of capital construction projects. This further expanded the scope of capital construction, which was already overexpanded, and aggravated some disproportions. Since the beginning of this year, a number of hidden disproportions have been fully exposed, and we can see our problems even more clearly. Therefore, the central authorities have decided to implement the policy of readjustment, reconstruction, consolidation and improvement of the national economy and to concentrate our efforts on readjusting the national economy within a period of 3 years. It is entirely necessary to do so.

After all, what is the key to implementing the policy of readjustment, reconstruction, consolidation and improvement of the national economy at present?

Readjustment, reconstruction, consolidation and improvement are interrelated and mutually complementary. None of them should be ignored. The reform of the economy and management system is a strategic measure of far-reaching importance. It will solve problems between the concentration of state power and the deconcentration of state power, between planned regulation and market regulation, between administrative methods and economic methods and between specialization and coordination among specialized departments. It will make the relations of production correspond with the needs in the development of the productive forces and make the superstructure correspond with the economic base.

Consolidating and improving the national economy is also very important. This will help resolve the chaos in enterprise management, gradually achieve modern, scientific management and raise the levels of production, technology and management. However, as seen from the point of view of the national economy as a whole, the key lies in readjusting the ratio. Readjusting the ratio should be considered the key link because the distribution of social labor among various production departments in a planned manner and with a proper ratio is an indispensable precondition for carrying out normal socialist production.

If the proper ratio is disrupted, it will be impossible to resume normal socialist production or to keep normal socialist production going without interruption.

As seen from the actual situation in China's national economy, disproportion is the most striking contradiction. It has become an overall issue affecting production, construction and the people's livelihood. If the issue of disproportion is not solved, it will be impossible to normally develop production, construction or even the whole national economy; and developing the national economy at high speed will only be empty talk. If the issue of disproportion is not solved, it will be impossible to change the irrational economic structure or to establish an economic structure suited to the situation in China. If the issue of disproportion is not solved, it will be impossible to raise the level of consumption and pay the debts accumulated for many years with regard to the people's livelihood. If the issue of disproportion is not solved, it will be difficult for us to carry out reconstruction, consolidation and improvement, because under this kind of condition, we will be unable to bring into full play the role of all economic measures, economic levers and economic methods. Therefore, we will not be able to obtain the necessary results.

All this indicates that in implementing the policy of readjustment, reconstruction, consolidation and improvement of the national economy, readjustment is now the key issue in developing the national economy. Only by grasping this key link, will it be possible for us to develop our economic work actively, not passively, and to develop the national economy flexibly as a whole. Therefore, readjustment on the economic front is top priority. It is the primary task confronting us. Our organs in command of the economics must adopt resolute measures to grasp this task tightly and well with the greatest determination and courage.

To suppress Accumulation and Curtail Capital Construction Is the Key To Making Readjustments

To solve the issue of disproportion, it is, first of all necessary to study its expression and causes. What is the most striking expression of disproportion now? It manifests itself in the field of capital construction where the capital construction projects for heavy industry are overextended, far exceeding the actual financial and material resources of the state. There are many reasons behind this overextension. But, the main reason is overinvestment in capital construction. This means that the rate of accumulation is too high and that there is a lack of overall balance from the strategic point of view. In recent years this kind of situation has been nothing new. It has existed to a greater or lesser extent since 1970. The rate of accumulation from 1970 to 1978 was 33 percent on the average, with the rate of accumulation in 1978 rising to over 36 percent. Due to this excessively high rate of accumulation, an overexpanded field of capital construction and overly large investments in heavy industry have for many years in the past, agriculture and light industry have suffered and the rate of consumption has dropped as a result.

What kind of measures should be taken for readjustment? Is it all right to adopt measures under which long lines [chang xian 7022 4848] are kept intact and short lines [duan xian 4252 4848] are pushed forward? No. If we adopt these kinds of measures, the state will have to keep making huge additional investments, and that is absolutely impossible at present with the country's limited financial and material resources. If the state were capable of doing that, there would be no need for readjustment in the first place. In the past, we did adopt measures aimed at striking an overall balance on the basis of the long lines, leaving big gaps in plans, and as a result we were punished by economic laws.

This lesson should be remembered. Can we adopt a "crew cut" measure and take a "30 percent cut on everything?" No, that won't do either. Such a measure could accomplish nothing; the long lines would remain long, and the short lines would remain short. Not only would it fail to correct the imbalance, but it would make the long lines longer and further increase the seriousness of the imbalance. What, then, is the way out? The way out is to cut back on the long lines and strengthen the short lines, taking from the long to add to the short and filling up the gaps. This is the only feasible, only correct way. Only by adopting this method can we bring about a well-coordinated and balanced economic development step by step.

To cut down on the long lines, besides resolutely closing down, suspending, merging and changing the production of some enterprises according to the principle of selecting enterprises that make the best economic sense and insuring their supplies, means mainly to cut down capital construction. Our capital construction must not be built on the basis of cutting down the people's absolutely necessary consumption, nor can it continue to rely on deficit spending in the budget. Either one of these two ways will cause serious consequences. To cut down capital construction, it is necessary to cut investments and projects at the same time, that is, to cut down the scale of capital construction. Otherwise, capital construction cannot be cut down. And this calls for a reasonable readjustment of the proportional relationship between accumulation and consumption, namely, to reduce accumulation and increase consumption so that capital construction will be established on a realistic and possible basis. Only when accumulation and capital construction are cut down will it be possible to pay back what is owed to the people in terms of living standards, and only then will it be possible to insure the growth of such short lines as energy, agriculture, light industry and communications and transport. Therefore, cutting down accumulation and capital construction is the key link in the current economic readjustment.

In the past more than 6 months, the central authorities have adopted and are adopting some important measures to increase the people's consumption, such as the increase in purchase prices for farm and sideline products, reduction and exemption of agricultural taxes and taxes for commune and brigade enterprises in some areas, readjustment of wages for workers and staff members, arrangements for work and jobs, implementation of the reward system, and so forth. However, the work of reducing accumulation and capital construction is not progressing smoothly. The main problem is: Some departments and areas are still starting projects that should not be started, cannot discontinue many projects that should be discontinued, or "dismount from the horse but not loosen the saddle." Particularly, very few of the "big projects" of some heavy industries are stopped or suspended. Why is it like this? One important reason is the lack of unity in the understanding of the questions of cutting down accumulation, curtailing capital construction, strengthening short lines, shortening long lines and so forth. There is still very strong resistance, or misgiving, in people's minds.

1. All maintain that there are only short lines. Now, quite a number of departments and units want only growth and not curtailment. When readjustments are to be made in their regard, they say, "I am not long and cannot be readjusted." Some give all kinds of justifications to ask the state for investments to work on more projects. Thus a strange phenomenon has occurred in which "everyone fights for the short-line label." This tendency to make things difficult for others and keep the conveniences to oneself merits attention.

Is it true that there are only short lines? Of course not. Since imbalances are an objective reality, some departments must be long lines, and some short lines. People cannot define long lines and short lines as they wish. There is an objective standard. This standard is not the long-range requirements of the four modernizations, because judging by these requirements the output of all heavy industrial products is now insufficient, and so all these products can be called short lines. Therefore, the objective standard to determine long lines and short lines can only be what is actually possible for the country's present financial and material resources. In concrete terms, this means: In accordance with the requirements for fulfilling the purpose of socialist production and under the condition of rationally arranging the ratio between accumulation and consumption, all departments should develop in a proportionate and coordinated way. Measured by this standard, it is very clear which line is long and which is short, and there is no room for the argument that there are only short lines. Of course, whether a line is long or short is relative. This is to say, a long-line department is not necessarily "long" in everything, for it also has short lines in some respects; and a short-line department is not "short" in everything, and it also has long lines in some respects. But, the long-line departments should not use their own short lines as an excuse to refuse readjustment and create more difficulty for the state. They should take the initiative to take on some difficulties, make room for the short-line departments and enable them to push forward.

2. It is feared that cutting down accumulation and curtailing capital construction will make it impossible to expand reproduction. This is equating expanding reproduction with capital construction. Capital construction is an important means to expand reproduction and increase production capacities, but not the only means. To expand reproduction and increase production capacities, we can use two methods: one is to rely on additional investments to carry out capital construction and increase production capacities; the other is to rely on tapping the potentials, renovating, transforming and raising the production efficiency of existing enterprises to increase their production capacities. For a certain period after liberation, because of our country's weak economic foundation and low production capacity, we mainly adopted the former method, and it was quite necessary to put more emphasis on capital construction. As we have carried out a great deal of capital construction in the 30 years since the founding of new China, we now have a considerably strong material foundation, with 350,000 industrial enterprises and the fixed assets of enterprises owned by the whole people totaling more than 300 billion yuan. We should see that these enterprises are the main base and basic force for us to march toward the four modernizations. And they have tremendous potentials. Therefore, we should now mainly adopt the latter method and, following the principle of tapping potentials first and building new plants next, go all out to tap the potentials of the enterprises, renovate, transform and raise their production efficiency and thus increase their production capacities. This requires less money, can produce quick results and will get twice the result with half the effort.

3. It is feared that readjustment may affect the speed of economic development. To some comrades, it seems that only with high accumulation can there be high speed, and that if accumulation is cut down, speed cannot be increased. This shows that they do not have a clear understanding of the relationship between speed, accumulation and proportion. Thirty years of construction practice has proven by both positive and negative examples that high accumulation does not necessarily bring high speed.

Only when there are correct economic construction principles and policies, suitable accumulation and proper proportion and coordination can there be high speed. This is to say, it is not accumulation, but proportion, that determines speed. Just as Comrade Chen Yun has said, proportionate development means development at the highest speed. And this proportion is the proportion that meets the requirement of basic socialist economic laws. This is the only kind of proportion we need. Many comrades wish to make the economy develop faster, and this is a good wish. However, to make the economy develop faster, we must do things according to economic laws, otherwise, there can be no high speed development despite our wish. In the next 2 or 3 years, we need to readjust the proportional relations in accordance with the requirements for fulfilling the purpose of socialist production, and naturally there will be a little drop in speed. This is nothing to worry about. Through the readjustment, a better proportional balance will be achieved, various conditions will be created and the speed of development certainly will become higher. Therefore, on the question of speed, we must proceed from the actual conditions, seek truth from facts and work in a down-to-earth way. We must not try to accomplish what is really impossible. Of course, we also must go all out and aim high, for it is equally wrong not to try to accomplish what can be accomplished through hard work.

Our readjustments this time involve both increase and decrease, advance and retrenchment, and decrease and retrenchment are for the purpose of increase and advance. One step backward is the for purpose of two steps forward. Some comrades, however, do not have a correct understanding. They see only decrease and no increase, only retrenchment and no advance, and therefore become passive and dispirited. This is wrong. We must recognize that the policy of readjustment is not a negative but a positive policy. We must pluck up our spirit, go all out and spare no effort to push production forward, striving especially for a rather great all-round bumper agricultural harvest and a growth by a rather large margin in light industry in the coming year.

Achieve Unity in Action and Speed Up the Pace of Readjustment

The readjustment involves all branches of the national economy, all areas and all departments and units. The work is complicated and the tasks are arduous. Therefore, it is imperative to strengthen leadership and achieve unity in action.

Our highly centralized management system seriously shackles the initiative of all branches of the economy and restricts the development of production. Therefore, it must be fundamentally reformed. But we are not saying that there is overcentralization on all questions. In economic readjustment work, the major problem at present is not too much but too little centralization, and to a certain degree there exists the tendency toward selfish departmentalism and decentralism. Some areas, departments and units support readjustment in words, but in fact give more consideration to their own needs and interests (of course there are many real problems that need proper solutions) and less consideration to the needs and interests of the country as a whole. A few areas, departments and units even try to "firmly resist" readjustment. They take no action and each goes its own way. Readjustment is all right for others, but not for themselves. This decentralized situation in which areas, departments and units are proceeding from their own partial interests and doing things in their own ways is the reason why the central principles, policies and readjustment measures cannot be effectively implemented and why the readjustment work is making rather slow progress.

Since readjustment is being carried out in a situation which is changing from chaos to order, it is necessary to emphasize centralism and unity. This is because the readjustment of disproportionate relationships must begin with the national economy as a whole and weigh the advantages and disadvantages so as to strike an overall balance. The disproportionate relationships cannot be readjusted in the absence of centralism and unity and overall balance. Therefore, it is very important to strengthen the concept of the situation as a whole. What we mean by the situation as a whole is the situation in the PRC as a whole. Various areas, departments and units are a part of this situation, and they must be subordinate to it. An area and a department may think that some investment, project or enterprise is necessary and reasonable, but they may not be necessary and reasonable if the whole situation is considered. Basically, what is beneficial to the whole is also beneficial to the parts; from a long-term point of view, what is not beneficial to the whole is also not beneficial to the parts. Therefore, various parts must be subordinate to the needs of the whole, obey the arrangements of the party and the government, do what should be done and suspend what should be suspended, strictly enforce orders and prohibitions, and strive to coordinate the activities of the nation as in a chess game.

To achieve this objective, it is necessary to have "unified thinking, policies, plans, command and actions." In 1962, the party Central Committee emphasized these "five unifications," thereby guaranteeing success in the work of readjustment at that time. The readjustment brought about results in a very short time. To guarantee success in our current work of readjustment, it is necessary to emphasize and persist in "five unifications." Only by persisting in "five unifications" and working with one heart and one mind can we speed up our readjustment work and win a battle in readjusting our national economy.

ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS DISCUSSED AT PRC DEMOCRATIC PARTIES FORUMS

OW251322 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1550 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 November--Recently, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], the China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chinese Peasants and Workers' Democratic Party, the Jiu San Society, the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce separately invited some of their members staying in Beijing to joint forums held at the CPPCC conference hall. The forums discussed how to bring the role of intellectuals into play still better in regard to the realization of the four modernizations, the training of scientific and technological personnel and other problems.

It was pointed out at the forums that the key to realizing the four modernizations lies in realizing the modernization of science and technology. Without their modernization it is impossible to either accelerate the development of the national economy or to realize modernization of agriculture, industry or national defense. An increasing number of scientific and technological personnel is needed in the building of the four modernizations. Bringing the intellectuals' role into full play has been an important factor for the realization of the four modernizations.

The participants at the forums indicated that the implementation of party policies and the bright prospects of the four modernizations have stirred up the enthusiasm of the great majority of intellectuals and that close attention should now be paid to further developing their enthusiasm.

A large number of our scientists, professors and scholars who have returned after completing studies abroad not only have attained appropriate scientific and technological standards but also have strong aspirations to contribute to the building of the four modernizations. It is essential to create conditions so as to let them fully develop their abilities and contribute their efforts to the building of the four modernizations. Many participants recalled that middle-aged intellectuals at 40 or 50 are now the backbone forces on the scientific-technological, educational, medical and health, cultural and publishing fronts, and a number of them are in charge of leading work. They inherit the knowledge of the older generation as well as guide new researchers. It is essential to show appropriate concerns for their work and lives and insure time for their study and scientific research so that they can concentrate their energies on scientific research. It is essential to boldly promote to leading positions those intellectuals with professional skills, close ties with the masses and a mastery of party policies. It is essential to provide assistance to those aged engineers and technicians in poor health. It is essential to further eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, implement party policy on intellectuals, have political faith in them, have a free hand in giving them working assignments, and thoroughly eliminate the phenomenon of not paying any attention to bringing their role into play. Many comrades suggested that a system of academic degrees and professional titles should be adopted in order to facilitate the training and selection of qualified personnel, and that education and scientific research should be well developed. They said at the forums that education is the foundation of modernization in science and technology and that only when education is well developed is it possible to train a large number of scientific and technological personnel and make achievements in scientific research.

Present at the forums were Zhou Jianren, Shi Liang, Ji Fang, Hu Yuzhi, Liu Ningyi, Nie Zhen, Sa Kongliao, Li Xiaolu, Chu Tunan, Li Wenyi, Sun Xiaocun, Xu Boxin, Xie Bingxin, Shen Qizhen, Yan Xinmin, Mao Yisheng, Sun Chengpei, Cai Xiao, Li Chunqing, Su Ziheng, Tian Fuda and Wu Xuezhi, responsible persons of the NPC Standing Committee, CFPCC National Committee, the various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce.

FANG YI SPEAKS ON INTELLECTUALS AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE

OW240742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)--Delegates to a recent national scientific and technological conference held here discussed how to implement the policy of readjustment, in the scientific and technological fields. Speakers at the conference considered in particular how to encourage scientists and other intellectuals to work for China's socialist modernization.

Vice-Premier Fang Yi, who is also minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technical Commission, spoke at the conference on this topic. He said that the intellectuals are essential to China's socialist modernization. "We must now encourage scientific workers to devote themselves wholeheartedly to their professions," he said. He noted that scientific workers and other intellectuals must be cleared of all false political charges.

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Speakers at the conference asked that scientists and other intellectuals be given better living and working conditions and promoting according to their ability, not seniority. They urged the discontinuation of outdated conventions which have hampered the development of talented scientific workers.

The conference was arranged by the State Scientific and Technical Commission.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON MEMORIAL FOR BEIJING UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL

HK170257 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 79 p 3 HK

[GUANGMING RIBAO report: "Beijing Memorial Service for Comrade Huang Yiran"]

[Text] Comrade Huang Yiran, the former member of the Standing Committee of the party committee and vice principal of the Beijing University, suffered from a serious illness and died on 3 September 1979 in Beijing, at the age of 71. He was persecuted and attacked by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

The memorial meeting for Comrade Huang Yiran was held on 3 November at the Hall of the Revolutionary Cemetery in Babaoshan. The minister of education, Jiang Nanxiang, presided over the memorial meeting and the deputy minister of the ministry of education and the secretary of the party committee of the Beijing University, Zhou Lin, delivered a memorial speech. Attending the meeting were Comrade Bo Yibo and Comrade Wang Heshou. Comrades Chen Yun, Fang Yi, Hu Yaobang, Peng Zhen, Cai Chang and others presented wreaths.

BRIEFS

TELEVISION SET PRODUCTION--Beijing, November 14--China's 1979 quota for television sets was fulfilled two months ahead of schedule, according to the general bureau of the radio and television industry. Total output reached 1,012,000 sets, a 160 percent increase over the corresponding period of last year. As the Chinese people's demand for television sets grows with improved living standards, a number of enterprises which make military products have also begun to produce television sets. China is now making black and white TV sets with 9, 12, 14, 16 and 19-inch screens and a small number of colour sets. They are produced in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and all provinces and autonomous regions except Tibet, Xinjiang, Qinghai and Ningxia. Special attention has been paid to the quality of the TV sets this year. The Shanghai No 18 radio factory with an annual output of 200,000 "Leap Forward" brand TV sets has reached advanced levels. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 14 Nov 79 OW]

SILKWORM COCOON OUTPUT--Beijing, November 22--Mulberry silkworm cocoon output in China has surpassed a record 200,000 tons this year. The figure is 14 percent up on 1978. Sichuan Province harvested 65,000 tons of mulberry silkworm cocoons, a 50 percent increase over 1978, making it the country's major cocoon producing province. Zhejiang Province produced 57,000 tons of silkworm cocoons and Jiangsu 31,700 tons, both record figures. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW]

PLA AIRFORCE SAFETY--Li Guanjun, a PLA Air Force tower signalman, has been named as "outstanding signalman" for guiding all planes to a safe landing. Over the past 5 years, he has insured safe landing for more than 23,000 training flights without a single accident. He always helps the tower operators watch the planes landing and makes sure that the landing gear and flaps are down when a plane is on its final approach. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0146 GMT 10 Nov 79 OW]

FUJIAN INVITES TAIWAN YOUTHS TO VISIT, URGES RECIPROCITY

HK261208 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 22 Nov 79 HK

[Text] The Fujian Provincial Federation of Youths has invited young compatriots from all walks of life in Taiwan province to tour Fujian for sightseeing and visiting their relatives and friends. This invitation was contained in a message to young compatriots in Taiwan which was adopted by the first session of the fifth committee of the Fujian Provincial Federation of Youths. The message to young compatriots in Taiwan said: Fujian and Taiwan provinces have been closely related like the lips and the teeth and have been blood relatives since the ancient time. People from Taiwan have gone to the mainland for further studies, joining the army or taking up posts. People from Fujian have gone to Taiwan to get married and continue the family lines. The ancestors of our two provinces have always been linked throughout past generations. They have never forgotten that they were all descendants of the Chinese nation.

The message to young compatriots in Taiwan stressed: There is a profound and long relationship between Taiwan and Fujian. The two provinces have a deep brotherly affection toward each other. The young people in the two provinces should become models in promoting unity. They should make their proper contributions to putting an end to the man-made division at an early date, realizing the unification of the motherland and promoting the prosperity of the Chinese nation.

The provincial federation of youths hoped that all youth organizations in Taiwan will make a sincere response to the invitation made by their kinsmen in the motherland. It also said that if Taiwan youths send an invitation, Fujian youths will cheerfully leave for the treasured island, Taiwan, for sightseeing.

SHANGHAI WEN HUI BAO CRITICIZES ATOMIC RESEARCH UNIT

OW280510 Shanghai City Services in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW

[Text] The 28 November WEN HUI BAO prominently frontpages a lengthy newsletter by its reporter (Zheng Zhong) entitled: "The Internal Friction of an Atomic Nucleus." Based on facts gathered during an interview in the Shanghai Atomic Nucleus Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the reporter reveals the existing problems in the research institute.

WEN HUI BAO appends an editor's note to this newsletter. It says: This newsletter has presented a sharp issue, that is, the source of energy is being wasted. Some 3 years have elapsed since the downfall of the gang of four. How come the Shanghai Atomic Nucleus Research Institute cannot shift its work focus to scientific research? How come the party's policy toward the intellectuals cannot be implemented effectively in this research institute? How come the scientific and technical personnel in this research institute cannot concentrate their energy on scientific research with personal ease of mind? Why do all these problems remain unsolved for such a long period? One of the important reasons is that, affected and corroded by the pernicious factional influence, the principal leading cadres of the Shanghai Atomic Nucleus Research Institute are mutually obstructing one another in work, thus causing internal friction. How can we feel at ease and justify letting such a situation remain uncorrected at a time when the people of the whole country are going after the four modernizations with united efforts? We hope that the Shanghai Atomic Nucleus Research Institute and leading departments concerned will adopt effective measures to promptly eliminate this kind of internal friction. We also hope that the handful of units where internal friction exists will take necessary steps to rectify the situation for the good of the four modernizations.

GUANGDONG: JIANGMEN HOLDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK260417 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 25 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The first session of the Seventh Jiangmen Municipal People's Congress was held from 19 to 24 November. After repeated discussion, the 448 deputies elected by secret ballot the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, the mayor and vice mayors of the municipal people's government, and the presidents of the municipal people's court and people's procuratorate. (Li Famin) was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress and (Sun Fa) was elected mayor. Huang Jingbo, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended the congress and spoke at the opening ceremony.

The congress heard reports on the work of the municipal revolutionary committee, on the economy in the municipality, on the financial accounts and budget, and on the work of the municipal people's court and people's procuratorate.

The Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress held its first meeting after the congress. In accordance with the provisions of the organic law on local people's congresses and people's governments, the meeting adopted a resolution on appointing a secretary general of the municipal people's government, 41 heads and directors of bureaus, and vice presidents of the municipal people's court and people's procuratorate. The first session of the Fifth Jiangmen Municipal CPPCC was held from 18 to 25 November, attended by 166 members.

GUANGZHOU HOLDS MEETING ON PURPOSE OF SOCIALIST PRODUCTION

OW251236 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1636 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 23 November--The Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee recently held a meeting attended by a number of leading cadres from various economic departments to discuss the purpose of socialist production. The comrades taking part in the meeting are convinced that the question of the purpose of socialist production should be clearly understood theoretically and it should also be discussed extensively in various economic departments because understanding this question is now an urgent matter in readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy and marching toward the goal of the four modernizations.

In their speeches, Fan Hua, municipal CCP committee secretary, and others pointed out the important meaning of discussing this question among leading cadres in the superstructure and economic departments. They said that we must truly understand our guiding principle and the purpose of socialist production, unify our thinking and our understanding in order to solve this question fundamentally. The leading comrades of the municipal planning committee and the municipal economic committee also said that understanding the purpose of socialist production is not only a matter for economists and theoreticians but also an important matter that concerns our basic necessities of life and our personal interests.

Ren Muping, vice chairman of the municipal economic committee; Xing Zhongkun, director of the municipal chemical industry bureau; Ji Ruisheng, director of the municipal electromechanical bureau [Ji Dian Ju 2894 7193 1444]; and other participants at the meeting all held that we must promote production to truly meet the needs of society and to solve all problems in our work. They held that the discussion on the purpose of production covered a wide variety of subjects and sound discussion on this matter would greatly help raise our ideological understanding and promote the development of the economy.

GUANGDONG RADIO URGES DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY

HK221147 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Nov 79 HK

[Guangdong station commentary: "Fight Well in the Key Battle With One Heart and Mind"]

[Summary] "Working hard for 40 days to strive for a greater increase in our province's production of light and textile industries is the key battle that our province's light and textile industry must fight this year. Whether or not we fight well in this battle not only has an important bearing on whether or not we can fulfill and overfulfill the plans for increasing production and practicing economy in the light and textile industries of our province, but it will also play an important role in promoting market supplies in the coming winter and spring. Therefore, all circles concerned must enthusiastically support these industries. Striving to increase production and practice economy, improving product quality, increasing product varieties and working hard together to fight well in this key battle have become very urgent tasks of the light and textile system.

"In the wake of the implementation of the principle of readjusting the national economy, people have paid more and more attention to our province's light and textile industries; especially after the August provincial conference on increasing production and practicing economy of the industry and communications front, and with the support of all circles. The workers on the light and textile industry front have overcome numerous difficulties to change the passive situation in which production continuously declined for 5 consecutive months. The production of the light and textile industries throughout the province has continuously increased in August, September and October. The total value of output in October increased by 22.4 percent as compared with the corresponding period of last year and the accumulated total value of output in the first 10 months of this year increased by 4.4 percent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. However, this still cannot meet the needs of the new situation in the development of the national economy and the growth of people's purchasing power." Therefore, to fight well in this key battle, the leaders at all levels and all comprehensive economic departments must enthusiastically support the light and textile industries. "Practice in all parts of the province since the beginning of this year has proven that to rapidly promote the production of the light and textile industries, the leaders at all levels and all comprehensive departments must seriously attach importance and give support to the light and textile industries.

"The leaders of the Guangzhou Municipality, and of Shaoguan, Zhanjiang, Meixian and other prefectures have paid more attention to grasping the light and textile industries since the beginning of this year and studying the problems that have arisen in the development of the light and textile industries. The departments concerned have also enthusiastically supported these industries. Therefore, the production of the light and textile industries in these prefectures and municipality has developed quickly. For instance, the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee clearly put forward the demand that Guangzhou Municipality be built into an industrial city concentrating on the development of light and textile industries. Since the second half of this year, the supply of coal, electricity and other raw materials urgently needed for the light and textile industries throughout the municipality has notably increased. The production of light and textile industries in the first 10 months throughout the municipality increased by 8.5 percent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Shaoguan Prefecture has adopted decisive measures to provide 1.2 million yuan by deducting this amount from the loan for heavy industrial investments, to supplement the capital needed to develop the light and textile industries. In addition, priority has been given to supplying the electricity needed in the production of the light and textile industries and the supply of all kinds of raw materials has also been insured. A number of motor vehicles have also been set aside for use in the major light and textile enterprises. As a result, the production of light and textile industries has continually increased.

"However, the leaders in some places have not attached adequate attention and the departments concerned have not given effective support to the job. The production of the light and textile industries in these places declined during the first 10 months this year as compared with the corresponding period last year. These facts show that the key to insuring the rapid development of the light and textile industries lies with the leaders and departments concerned paying attention and giving support to these industries."

As a matter of fact, there are still major problems in the supply of power and raw materials needed to increase the production of the light and textile industries throughout the province. Many enterprises are still unable to go into full production because they cannot get an adequate supply of materials. "Therefore, the leaders at all levels and all departments concerned must first overcome the idea of only temporarily insuring supplies to the light and textile industries and correct the attitude of regarding light and textile industries as the key link only in words, but as a minor link in actual work planning. We must adopt effective measures at this crucial moment and must especially give priority to insuring the supply of power, raw materials and materials urgently needed for the light and textile industries."

"The overall situation requires the development of the light and textile industries. So what should the light and textile industries do?" This is of general concern to the people. Apart from fulfilling the tasks of foreign export trade, the masses demand that the light and textile industries produce plenty of good quality, fashionable and marketable products for the markets. The cadres and workers in the light and textile industries must meet this demand with practical action. While they are working hard for 40 days and fighting well in the key battle of the light and textile industries, they must be responsible to the masses and consumers and according to the changes in the market situation. They must seriously and continuously improve product quality and increase product varieties. They must aim at high quality as well as high speed. They must find all possible means to reduce consumption to bring into greater play the hard-obtained energy, raw materials and other materials, strive to fulfill and overfulfill this year's production plans for the light and textile industries and produce more and better products to satisfy the people's wishes.

NANFANG RIBAO STRESSES LEGAL SYSTEM EDUCATION FOR CADRES

HK250722 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 79 p 1 HK

[Commentator's article: "It Is Absolutely Essential To Grasp Education in the Legal System"]

[Excerpts] The bloodstained facts of the tragedy which happened in the Xinger production team of Gaojian brigade of Tuocheng commune in Longchuan County, where peasant Zeng Meidi was beaten to death by party branch secretary Luo Fayuan and others, have indicated to us: It is a task of immediate importance to carry out education in the legal system for cadres.

The cadres at all levels and the party members should become models in observing the law and leaders in executing the state laws. However, certain cadres have a very weak concept of the legal system and some could even be described as "lawless." The constitution plainly insures the personal rights of the citizens, and the "criminal law of the PRC" states even more specifically: "No person or organ may illegally violate the personal, democratic and other rights which protect the citizens. Those responsible for serious violations in this respect will be subject to punishment as criminals." Despite this, party branch secretary Luo Fayuan deliberately beat up the peasant Zeng Meidi and even openly shouted: "Get people to beat him to death!" Production team leader Lui Zili even absurdly clamored: "Beat him, beat him to a pulp!" Was there any trace of law in their minds? Should we not attach a high degree of importance to this shocking situation?

The reason that certain cadres lack any concept of law is fundamentally speaking the result of the long period of sabotage of the socialist legal system by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." At the same time, the failure of leaders in some places to pay attention to conducting education in the socialist legal system for the cadres is also a factor. Take the leader of Tuocheng commune as an example! He never paid attention to carrying out education for the lower level cadres in observing the legal system, and after the tragedy of a peasant being beaten to death by cadres occurred, he said with indifference: "Well, he has been beaten to death, and that's that." Since this leader's concept of the law was so weak, how could he attach importance to conducting education in the legal system for the cadres?

The key to stepping up publicity in the legal system, and especially to stepping up education in the legal system and for the cadres, lies in the ideological importance attached to it by the party committees at all levels, which must strengthen leadership over this work. The party committees in most places have paid attention to stepping up publicity and education in the legal system and have achieved relatively good results. However, we must also realize that the leading cadres in some places regard publicity and education in the legal system as simply the business of the judicial organs, and have thus failed to get a good grasp of it. This is incorrect. It is true that the judicial organs shoulder an important task in this respect. However, strengthening the socialist legal system is the strategic task put forward to the whole party and the people of the whole country by the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, and strengthening the legal system is of close concern to every citizen. Publicity and education in the legal system can only be carried out in a deep and extensive way if the party committees attach importance to it and strengthen leadership over it.

GUANGDONG HOLDS MEETING OF PUBLIC SECURITY CHIEFS

HK260606 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Nov 79 HK

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial Public Security Bureau recently held a conference of directors of prefectural and municipal public security bureaus, which seriously pledged their resolve to strengthen public security work, center their work on protecting the building of the four modernizations, correctly use the weapon of law to protect the people, hit at the enemies and punish criminals, effectively uphold public law and order, and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

The participants held: In the new historical period, the form of struggle in public security work has shifted from organizing mass movements, as in the past, to regular and meticulous investigation and study, with the emphasis on various specialized tasks. It has shifted from mainly relying on the spirit of the policies, as in the past, to strictly acting in accordance with the law. We must do our work in accordance with the dialectical materialist ideological line and oppose the methods of idealism. We must attach importance to evidence and to investigation and study. We must not extort confessions or readily believe such confessions.

The comrades also pointed out: At present some comrades have lowered their guard and relaxed while emphasis is being laid on bringing democracy into play and emancipating the mind. They are unable to see the enemy's situation and the problems, and are inhibited in their work. They do not make the necessary arrests or take charge of things as they should. While continuing to criticize the ultraleftist line, we must also avoid interference from the right. Under the premise of strictly acting according to the law, we must lay stress on carrying out public security work in a bold and up-right way.

The prefectural and municipal public security bureau directors also discussed questions of stepping up the struggle against crime and maintaining good law and order in society. The comrades said: Under the leadership of the party committees at all levels, we must rely on the masses and deal prompt blows at criminal activities. We must maintain strict control and revive and strengthen all systems and measures for public security control which are effective, which conform to the provisions of the law, and which are convenient for the production and daily life of the masses. In this way there will be no openings for criminal elements, and the masses' activism for upholding law and order in society will be further mobilized. It is necessary to get a good grasp of educating, saving and remolding youths and juveniles who commit crimes.

GUANGXI HOLDS MEETING OF PUBLIC SECURITY CHIEFS

HK240754 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Nov 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Guangxi Regional Public Security Bureau held a meeting of the directors of prefectural, municipal and county public security bureaus, which demanded that the public security organs at all levels work under party leadership and in close coordination with the departments concerned, and rely on and mobilize the masses to deal hard blows at counterrevolutionaries and criminal elements, uphold law and order in society and defend the building of the four modernizations. The conference concluded on 18 November after 13 days in session.

The participants studied Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech and the instructions of leading comrades of the central authorities and the regional CCP committee on strengthening law and order in society, and conveyed the spirit of the national conference of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional public security bureau directors. They listened to a report delivered by (Shi Qingsheng), vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and director of the regional public security bureau.

Qin Yinqji, secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, made a speech. After analyzing the excellent situation of stability and unity in Guangxi, he stressed: We must get a tight grasp on solving the current problems of law and order in society and maintain the political situation of stability and unity. Public security work must serve the four modernizations, the central task. In carrying out the four modernizations, we must maintain this political situation of stability and unity. Without such a political situation, we cannot make a success of building the four modernizations. If the four modernizations cannot be accomplished, it will not be easy to solve any of the problems in society. Hence, the task facing us is to maintain the political situation of stability and unity and to do a good job of promoting law and order.

Comrade Qin Yingji also particularly stressed: We must dare to grasp and take control of the current problems in law and order in society. The public security organs, procuratorates and courts must closely work together, restrict each other, face the enemy together and do well in promoting law and order.

Regional people's procuratorate president Dong Yifa and regional higher people's court president (Zhang Fuhai) also spoke at the meeting.

The conference held: Great successes have been achieved in public security work in Guangxi this year. The conference pointed out: We must rapidly take effective action against the criminal activities currently occurring in the region such as robbery and troublemaking by thugs, mob fights, murders, burglaries and so on.

We must deal rapid and resolute blows against a number of criminals against whom the evidence is ironclad. We must certainly not be soft in dealing with them. The key targets to be hit are the criminals who commit robbery, rape and murder, the ringleaders in assembling mobs for fights in connection with beating, smashing and looting, and those involved in major burglary cases. To deal prompt blows at the criminals, the public security organs at all levels must organize strong detective forces to promptly crack major cases. Places where crimes are frequent must concentrate forces to organize a battle to crack the cases. It is essential to deal severely with criminals who use violence against informers or victims and hit and injure public security cadres and policemen and security activists. We must resolutely smash the illegal and criminal rings and dig out their black dens. In coordination with the courts, it is necessary to select typical cases and to hold public sentencing gatherings with great fanfare, to make the criminals tremble and educate the masses. It is necessary to attach importance to proof and to investigation and study. Forced confessions and belief in such confessions are strictly forbidden. It is necessary to uphold the policy of leniency for those who confess and severity for those who resist.

The conference held: To do well in tidying up law and order and strengthen anti-criminal work, the public security organs must strengthen the work of the police stations and the security committees. They must help the departments concerned to organize the workers of public places such as shops, hotels, restaurants, theaters and cinemas, buses, parks, railway and bus stations, wharves and so on, and launch activities to make them propagandists and security personnel as well as persons serving the public in their respective ways. The public security organs must vigorously support and actively lead them in their activities of upholding public law and order, and protect their safety.

It is necessary to strengthen the control of guns. All offensive weapons such as guns and daggers must be handed in. The public security organs in the towns must rapidly organize the cadres and policemen to work together with the masses and organize joint security work. In government offices and enterprises, it is necessary to rely on the party organizations to mobilize the workers to put things right and implement anticriminal measures for production team granaries and basic level finance units. It is necessary to carry out regular activities to guard against spies, (robbery), fire and violence. Gambling and superstitious activities must be resolutely curbed and we must certainly not allow them to spread.

The conference also held: The current outstanding problem in law and order in society is that of illegal and criminal behavior by youths and juveniles. To solve this problem, under the party leadership we must mobilize the forces of all quarters in society to deal with the matter in a comprehensive way. It is necessary to get a prominent grasp of education in upholding the four basic principles, and criticize anarchism, extreme individualism and bourgeois liberalization.

The comrades held: We must further correct our ideological line, be promoters of emancipation of the mind, of stability and unity and of the four modernizations, do still better in all public security work, and make still greater contributions in the first battle for accomplishing the four modernizations.

HUBEI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK270136 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Nov 79 HK

[Text] The Hubei Provincial Revolutionary Committee issued a circular on 23 November on convening the second session of the Fifth Hubei Provincial People's Congress.

The circular said: The provincial revolutionary committee has decided to convene this session around 20 December 1979. The tasks of the session are to further implement the spirit of the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the 11th Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, sum up work in 1978 and 1979, study and formulate the tasks of economic construction and other work in the province in 1980 in accordance with the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement, mobilize the people of the province to go all out, work in concert, aim high and achieve still faster and better results in promoting the province's economy and all other work, consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, and make still more and greater contributions toward building China into a powerful modern socialist state. At the same time, in accordance with the PRC organic law on local people's congresses and people's government at all levels, the session will elect the Standing Committee of the Hubei Provincial People's Congress and decide on the choice of persons to lead the provincial people's government.

The circular demanded that the people's deputies throughout the province make full preparations for this session. Together with the masses, they should strive to fulfill and overfulfill the province's tasks for economic construction and all other work in 1979 and score outstanding achievements to greet the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress and the arrival of the brilliant year of 1980.

HUBEI PROVINCE INCREASES LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

OW210655 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0315 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Wuhan, 18 November--Compared with the same period last year, Hubei's iron output in the first 10 months of this year decreased 5 percent while its steel output increased only 31.4 percent, much lower than last year's increase. However, the output value of light industrial and textile products rose nearly 25 percent, the total industrial output value of the province also increased 17 percent, and the profits delivered to the state went up 15.6 percent. This shows that the industrial imbalance which has existed for many years is beginning to turn favorable.

Since the founding of new China, the state has invested more money building large iron and steel mills and machinery plants in Hubei Province whose current iron and steel output accounts for 10 percent of the total PRC output. Nevertheless, the steel industry has developed rapidly while the power industry was developed slowly. The light industry has developed even more slowly. This has caused a serious imbalance in the industrial structure for decades. In Hubei this resulted in the gradual formation of an industrial-economic structure centering on and serving the steel industry. A greater portion of the iron and steel produced by the industry were consumed by the machine-building industry, while the end products needed by the people increased very slowly. In the past 10 years or more in particular, the people of Hubei have suffered still more from the imbalance in the national economy. No matter how serious the power supply shortage, the steel industry would always get sufficient power. Nobody dared reduce power supply to the steel industry. Whenever a proposal to reduce power supply was made, it always affected the light and textile industries and households.

After analyzing this situation, many comrades of Hubei's industrial departments clearly understood this guiding thought: To readjust Hubei industry in the light of actual conditions, we must be determined to reduce iron and steel production and devote efforts to developing the light, textile and other industries.

Gratifying changes have taken place in many spheres since the beginning of this year after the iron and steel industry made some concessions--the imbalance in the distribution of energy has begun a turn for the better. In the past, the order of the priority for the power supply to industry was: The iron and steel industry, industries producing support-agriculture products, then light and textile industries. Now the order is: The light and textile industries, the industries producing support-agriculture products, and then the iron and steel industry. In the first 9 months of this year, power consumption in the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, except by the 1.7-meter steel rolling machine, decreased 8.3 percent over the same period of last year, while power consumption by the textile industry increased 52.7 percent over the same period. The textile enterprises changed from a state of semistagnation in production to a state in which all equipment was utilized for production. In the first 10 months of this year, output of cotton yarn, cotton cloth and dyed and printed cotton cloth rose more than 40 percent over the same period of last year.

According to statistics, among the investments in Hubei this year, investment in the heavy industry dropped from last year's 43.4 percent to 31.8 percent; investment in the light and textile industries increased from last year's 6 percent to 10 percent. This year, more than 100 million yuan were used for technical innovations in order to increase light industrial and textile output throughout the province.

This year, output of most of the major light industrial and textile products in Hubei showed a marked increase over that of last year's: Output of television sets, sewing machines and wristwatches increased more than 100 percent; that of cotton yarn, cotton cloth and dyed, printed cloth, chemical fibers, bicycles and aluminum products went up over 40 percent; that of enamel basins, soap, synthetic detergents, machine-made paper, cardboard and plastic products rose more than 20 percent. In addition, the amount of electricity generated in Hubei in the first 10 months of this year increased sharply by 23.4 percent over the same period of last year due to the addition in the past 2 years of new 625,000-kilowatt thermal generating equipment, plus the fairly sufficient supply of oil and coal needed for power generation.

HUBEI RIBAO COMMENTS ON DISCUSSION OF TRUTH CRITERION

HK230146 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 79 HK

[HUBEI RIBAO 21 November commentator's article: "In Discussion of the Criterion of Truth, We Must Solve the Real Problems"]

[Excerpts] Since the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee, our province has made new progress in the discussion of the criterion of truth. Some of the places, departments and units which originally did not conduct or conducted only partial discussions have now carried it out. Some of the places, departments and units which conducted it comparatively early have seriously summed up experience and conducted more penetrating discussions.

The development of the objective situation demands that, while clearly distinguishing between right and wrong in ideology, understanding and theory, we must closely link this discussion with the solution of the problems in the course of achieving the four modernizations. In other words, in this discussion we must solve real problems.

The aim of conducting study and discussion of the criterion of truth, emancipating the minds and correcting the ideological line is to implement the party's political line even better. Therefore, we must not merely solve the problems of theory and understanding in the course of discussion. We must not even believe that work will be completed after we have only conducted discussion and made a statement. We must do practical work and solve real problems.

A small number of comrades now think that the discussion is useless. Not all comrades who think so necessarily oppose this discussion or think it is useless. The main reason for this feeling is that no practical work has been done along with this discussion and the masses cannot see any notable results. These comrades want to stimulate the masses to conduct discussion by saying that discussion is of no use, so as to make the discussion useful. From this we know that in the discussion of the criterion of truth we must solve real problems. This discussion can then exert a tremendous influence. Therefore, all fronts, departments, places and units must seriously look at the real problems and solve them in a positive and correct way.

Have the masses' urgent problems of employment, housing, livelihood, transport, environmental protection, labor protection, medical treatment, child care, education of youths and juveniles, study and entertainment been solved? These problems can be solved if they make efforts to solve them. If they cannot solve them for the time being, they must create conditions to solve them. In study discussion of the criterion of truth, we must find the correct ways and effective measures to solve the problems. We must do our best to solve them.

HUNAN HOLDS MEETING ON ORGANIZATION WORK

HK240759 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 79 HK

[Excerpts] A Hunan provincial forum on organization work was held in Changsha from 8 to 21 November. The meeting conveyed and implemented the spirit of the national forum on organization work. In connection with the actual situation in Hunan, it discussed and studied how organization work could meet the needs of the shift of focus in party work and stimulate and insure the accomplishment of the four modernizations. Present at the meeting were the directors of organization departments of all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees, directors of political offices of provincial organs at and above bureau level, a number of deputy secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees, responsible comrades in charge of party work in institutes of higher education and a number of factories, mines, farms and townships, totaling 290 persons. The participants seriously studied Vice Chairman Ye's National Day speech and the documents of the national forum on organization work.

The Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee listened to a report on the progress of the forum. Comrade Wan Da, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made an important speech at the forum. Comrade Ji Zhaoqing, director of the organization department of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a summation speech.

In the course of discussion, the participants held: To insure that the party's organization work genuinely plays the role of stimulating and insuring the accomplishment of the four modernizations, it is first necessary to attach a high degree of importance to strengthening the building of the leadership groups, boldly promote and employ middle-aged cadres, vigorously cultivate and promote young cadres, and bring into full play the backbone role of old cadres. Cultivating and promoting successors is a task which requires immediate attention.

We must emancipate our minds, break down old dogmas and frameworks, and get rid of the notion that qualifications depend on age. We must promote to the leadership posts at all levels outstanding cadres in the prime of life who meet the three criteria stressed by Vice Chairman Ye in his National Day speech. We must attach importance to cultivating women cadres and minority nationality cadres and promote them to leadership posts in accordance with requirements.

The comrades also emphasized: At present there are serious defects in our cadre system. Reforming the cadre system is essential, this must be carried out in a planned, resolute and steady way in parallel with the reform of the economic system and the progress of the four modernizations. It is first necessary to reform the cadre structure. We must reduce the proportion of party and government cadres and increase the proportion of economic management, scientific and technical cadres. We must set up and perfect systems for electing, examining, supervising, rewarding and punishing, dismissing, rotating and retiring cadres. The prefectural and municipal CCP committees and the fronts subordinate to the province are preparing to carry out trial-point work to gain experiences and gradually popularize them.

The participants pointed out: Streamlining the organs is an important aspect of reforming the cadre system. The structure of the organs must be geared to the needs of building the four modernizations. We must resolve to streamline existing organs which can be streamlined. We must continue to take stock of temporary organs and resolutely discard those which should be discarded. We must streamline duplicate organs. In the wake of the reform of the economic system, we must amalgamate and abolish organs as necessary, reduce the number of layers, streamline the upper levels and augment the basic levels. Personnel establishments must be strictly controlled.

The comrades held: On the question of doing well from beginning to end in implementing the policy on cadres, it is currently necessary to get rid of tendencies of slackness and weariness and the idea that the work is almost completed. In the small number of units where action and progress are tardy, the leaders must personally provide specific assistance. The special teams in charge of implementing the cadre policy must not be weakened--and still less abolished--before the results of their work are inspected and accepted. Inspection and acceptance must be done in a thoroughgoing way; formalism and superficiality must be avoided. Problems found in the course of inspection must as far as possible be solved on the spot.

The meeting also seriously studied the questions of strengthening the training of cadres, stepping up education for party members, putting party organizational life on a sound basis, grasping well the building of the basic level party organizations and so on. The meeting stressed: The organization departments must strengthen their own building. Cadres engaged in organization work must set high standards for themselves and strict demands. They must take the lead in reviving and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style, strengthen party spirit, root out factionalism, pursue great unity and avoid making close contacts with one group and keeping aloof from another group. They must be just and fair, keep in close touch with the masses, and be humble and prudent.

HUNAN RADIO DISCUSSES DEIFICATION OF LEADERS

HK220401 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 79 HK

[Random talk by (Zhou Ding'an) on emancipating the mind: "A Talk on Feelings for the Leader"]

[Text] Not long ago, an old friend told me that he recently made a trip to the lower levels and heard something like this: The leader is a human being, not a god. Does this mean that the leader also has his defects and mistakes? How can we say a thing like this regarding our affection toward our leader?

Should we not have any feelings for our revolutionary leader? As soon as the criterion of truth is discussed, some people always think in this way. Do you find it surprising?

I replied: I am surprised in a way but in another way I am not. In the past, Lin Biao and the gang of four pursued modern superstition and encouraged religious fervor which deeply poisoned the minds of the people. This cannot just be reversed all of a sudden, so it is not surprising that the affection is still here. The surprising thing is why we should ask the question of whether we should be affectionate toward our revolutionary leaders.

People always fervently love revolutionary leaders. This love is very deep, because they had led the people's revolution and overthrown reactionary rule and built the regime so that the people are the masters of their own affairs. They led us to progress with socialist construction and toward communism--our great target.

The affection that we have toward our Comrade Mao Zedong was produced and developed during the long periods of revolution and construction. This fervent affection will not be weakened even over a long period of time, nor will it vanish because of the leader's death. However, we cannot regard our leaders as gods, even though we love them, because this is not real revolutionary affection.

In the words of the proletarian song the "Internationale;" There has never been a so-called savior of the world, and we never rely on immortals or emperors. The savior mentioned here is what is called God in Western Christianity. We do not believe in gods and still less should we treat our leaders as gods. In this way, we will be able to understand more easily certain problems. However, the current situation is not like this. There are some people who still regard their leaders as gods. If they are gods, they must be perfect, without any defects or mistakes and every word they utter should be treated as an eternal truth; otherwise, this practice will be profane, cutting down the banner and a betrayal.

This form of religious affection was not developed spontaneously among the people, but is the poisonous root sown by Lin Biao and the gang of four when they ran amuck. Lin Biao and the gang of four hid themselves behind the screen of this religious affection and did many bad things to usurp party and state power. When we now think about these historical lessons of being deceived and fooled, we feel so scared and dreadful that we even shiver.

The German worker philosopher (Becigan) said: Religious affection and simple class sentiment are absolutely not scientific thinking. However, modern construction has to rely on science to be victorious. Thus, we fervently love our leaders; we should completely and systematically grasp the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, persist in taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth--the basic principle of Marxism--and grasp science and technology to proceed with revolution and modernized socialist construction. In short, as the old Greek scientist Aristotle said: I love my teacher, but I love truth more. This is the kind of affection which is strong and sincere that we should have toward our revolutionary leaders.

PRC STATE COUNCIL OFFICE COMMENDS HUNAN FARM

OW210824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Changsha, November 21 (XINHUA)--The Red Flag Farm, run by educated youth of Xiangtan, Hunan Province, was commended recently by the State Council's office of educated youth and held up as a model for the 30,000 farms of the country run by young people. Running collective farms is one way to solve the youth employment problem and a major method of settling city youth in the countryside.

The average income of the 1,600 young people working on the Red Flag Farm is no less than that of urban workers. They do an 8 hour day with four days off a month for men and six days off for women. The farm workers receive about 40 yuan a month and this is expected to rise next year. Fringe benefits include free rent and medical care, free education and 50 percent of medical expenses for their children and nominal prices for vegetables and other non-staple food they themselves produce.

Many young people prefer farm life to working in the city factories. The Red Flag Farm expects 400 newcomers by the end of this year.

Xiangtan, a up-and-coming industrial city, has 25 food farms and forest farms run by young people in the suburbs. The farmland was reclaimed from barren mountains. Experienced peasants act as counsellors. The main crops are oranges and tea. A dozen small factories and workshops that generate their own power, process tea leaves and other farm products. The farm is exempt from taxes and state quotas until 1985. Last year, the farm sold 600,000 kilograms of fruit, 80,000 kilograms of tea leaves, ten thousand pigs and large quantities of vegetables, peanuts and soybeans.

So far over 300 marriages have taken place among farm residents. Married couples are allotted a two-room apartment with 40 square metres of floorspace, including a kitchen with running water and electricity. The farm has T.V. sets and also organizes film shows, sports and spare-time classes. Three hundred young people are doing technical work in such fields as animal husbandry, horticulture, machinery repair and building construction.

EDUCATION MINISTRY HOLDS HUNAN MEETING ON RURAL EDUCATION

HK230416 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 21 Nov 79 HK

[Text] The party Central Committee recently approved for circulation the experiences of Taojiang County in developing rural education. The Ministry of Education and the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee have convened an on-the-spot symposium in this county to seriously implement the Central Committee's note of comment and popularize the experiences of Taojiang.

The note of comment of the Central Committee affirmed the experiences of Taojiang County in education work and stressed the importance of education, pointing out: To smoothly accomplish the four modernizations, it is hoped that the party and government leading organs at all levels will put education in an important position. They must grasp the universal introduction of primary education as a major affair and get a thoroughly good grasp of this. It is necessary to gradually readjust the structure of schools of all types and improve the quality of education, so that education in the urban and rural areas can undergo new development.

The chief experiences of Taojiang County are: The county CCP committee attaches importance to education and the top man personally grasps it; the functional role of the education departments is brought into full play; the departments concerned are organized to closely cooperate, with the result that the whole party grasps agriculture and education at the same time; the county persists in the principle of walking on two legs, brings into play the two initiatives--of the state for running schools and of the masses for collectively running schools--and achieves greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing education; stress is placed on introducing universal 5-year education, and ordinary, professional, and infant education is grasped simultaneously, dovetailing with and stimulating each other, resulting in all-round development of rural education.

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PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

The conference opened on 20 November. Present were Dong Zhiwen, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee; (Liu Xiechu), vice minister of education; and Liu Yanan and Wang Hanfu, vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee. Responsible comrades from the education departments of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, responsible comrades of Hunan prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees who are responsible for education work, and responsible comrades of prefectural administrative offices and county and municipal education bureaus and provincial departments concerned, totalling 400 persons, are attending the conference.

Comrade Dong Zhiwen presided and spoke. He said: The note of comment of the central authorities on the development of rural education in Taojiang County has profoundly explained the important role of education in the four modernizations and pointed out the orientation for doing a good job of education work, and especially for developing rural education. We must seriously study and resolutely implement the spirit of the central note of comment and do well in popularizing the experiences of Taojiang.

Comrade (Liu Xiechu) made a speech at the conference. He said: The central authorities' approval for circulation of the experiences of Taojiang County is great encouragement for the entire education front and is a great event in education. Education work in Taojiang County has been done relatively well. We must do well in studying the central document and the experiences of Taojiang and insure that rural education better serves agricultural modernization and that new developments occur in education in the urban and rural areas. Comrade Liu Yanan read out the central document at the conference.

HUNAN RIBAO STRESSES FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

HK250708 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 22 Nov 79 HK

[Report on HUNAN RIBAO 23 November editorial: "Work Hard and Ceaselessly To Promote Farmland Capital Construction"]

[Summary] The province has now completed the late rice harvest, and the work of fighting drought and winter sowing is in intense progress. The province must further mobilize and, while continuing to do well in winter sowing, rationally arrange manpower and rapidly whip up a new upsurge of farmland capital construction.

The editorial stresses: It is essential to profoundly understand the importance of grasping farmland capital construction. "Ours is a province with a large population and not much arable land, which frequently suffers from drought and flooding. There are definite limits to expanding the arable area. In developing agriculture we must rely mainly on cultivating the land with care and improving the yield per mu. For this we must vigorously harness the rivers, improve the soil and add more manure, to create a very good ecological environment and insure stable and high yields in agriculture."

In carrying out farmland capital construction it is necessary to act in the light of local conditions and pay attention to achieving effective results. It is necessary to grasp capital construction for grain land and also work to promote forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries, and industrial crops. In addition, on the basis of developing production, it is also necessary to improve the peasants' housing conditions. It is necessary to draw up all-round plans and pay attention to work quality. The party policies must be implemented well. Production responsibility systems must be set up for peasants in farmland capital construction work.

SHANXI PREFECTURE REVIEWS WORK IN LEARNING FROM DAZHAI

OW221431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1437 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Taiyuan, 20 Nov--The Jinzhong prefectural party committee, Shanxi, recently held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting to earnestly study Comrade Ye Jianying's important speech made at the rally celebrating the 30th National Day, and used the ideological weapon of practice being the sole criterion of truth to sum up its experience and the lessons learned from leading the movement to learn from Dazhai in agriculture for several years in the past. Many ideological questions have been clarified and a clear forward direction has been set.

On 3 November, SHANXI RIBAO published an article by the Jinzhong prefectural party committee entitled "Respect Objective Practice, Eradicate the Ultraleftist Influence" and reported how the Jinzhong prefectural party committee recalled and summed up its experience and the lessons learned in leading the movement to emulate Dazhai.

For several years in the past Jinzhong Prefecture, in the movement to learn from Dazhai in agriculture, emulated Dazhai's spirit of undertaking an enterprise through arduous struggle, and achieved some success in improving its production conditions and actively reforming its agricultural production technology. But due to influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the prefectural party committee committed the mistake of being subjective and metaphysical in forming its guiding ideology in leading the movement to learn from Dazhai in agriculture and violated natural law and the objective economic law in developing agriculture, thus obstructing the implementation of the party's various economic policies in the rural areas, dampening the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants and causing a series of problems in the movement to learn from Dazhai in agriculture.

First, it deified Dazhai, an advanced model in agricultural production, as "a brilliant example in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" and a model of "overall dictatorship," thus sharpening class struggle in the rural areas. Chairman Mao's call, "in agriculture, learn from Dazhai," was made after great victories had been won during the 3-year period of national economic readjustment; it was made for the purpose of accelerating agricultural development. In his "Report of Government Work" made at the first session of the Third NPC, Premier Zhou made a generalization and scientific summation of Dazhai's basic experience and sabotage of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Jinzhong Prefecture in conducting the movement to learn from Dazhai seriously distorted Dazhai's experience. This sharpened class struggle in the rural areas and led the movement to learn from Dazhai to go the wrong way.

The prefectural party committee, in its effort to "relearn Dazhai's experience," erroneously stated that, in a nutshell, Dazhai's experience was that it persisted in grasping the key link of class struggle, went all out to criticize revisionism and capitalism, and consciously struggled against the capitalist roaders within the party. It added: "After the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was basically completed, Dazhai never relaxed its grasp of the struggle between the two classes and the two roads, never interrupted its socialist revolution in the political, ideological and economic spheres, and never slackened the overall dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie."

Since Dazhai's experience was regarded as an experience of the proletariat's "overall dictatorship" over the bourgeoisie, the movement to learn from Dazhai in agriculture was inevitably seen as a political movement of class struggle and of struggle between the two lines. During the movement to learn from Dazhai, although condemnation of capitalism and revisionism was emphasized, indiscriminate criticism and struggle were inevitable and the two different types of contradictions were confounded since what was capitalism and what revisionism was not clearly defined.

Since Dazhai's experience was regarded as an experience of the proletariat's "overall dictatorship" over the bourgeoisie, one's "attitude" toward Dazhai became one of the main factors during the movement of party consolidation and party rectification at some meetings, and many comrades were victimized by the so-called practice of "dissecting typical cases" and "analyzing lines." Influenced by the criteria of one's "attitude" and "feelings" toward Dazhai, the treatment and use of cadres became inevitably biased and correct implementation of the policies toward cadres was affected. This caused some comrades to become arrogant, complacent and bent toward ill tendencies, while restraining and repressing some other comrades' initiative.

Because Dazhai's experience was regarded as an experience of the proletariat's "overall dictatorship" over the bourgeoisie, Dazhai was seen as an example to be emulated in one political movement after another and on all fronts, and the learn-from-Dazhai movement was extended to all spheres throughout the prefecture, giving rise to such things as "learn from Dazhai in education," "learn from Dazhai in public health," "learn from Dazhai in finance and trade," "learn from Dazhai in sports," "learn from Dazhai in culture" and so on and so forth. In short, Dazhai's experience was regarded as an almighty and all-embracing "universal truth."

Second, the prefectural party committee failed to uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts in forming its guiding ideology and committed the mistake of adhering to subjective idealism and metaphysics. This mistake found expression mainly in the following:

1. In leading the movement to learn from Dazhai, a uniform pattern of Dazhai's specific experiences was mechanically enforced throughout the prefecture. Different ways of doing things were denounced as "faking" and "abandoning form." For example, Dazhai's labor management method of "working wholeheartedly for the public and determining work points by self-assessment and public discussion" was rejected by many brigades and production teams. They said: "Nobody would speak in meetings on evaluating work points but after the meetings all sorts of opinions were voiced. Although everybody swarmed to the fields, nobody really worked hard there." That was why people called "Dazhai-type work," "muddling-along work."

But the prefectural party committee maintained that this was a "depreciation" and "defilement" of Dazhai's experience and that it was concrete expression of faking emulation of Dazhai. Furthermore, despite all these correct opinions expressed by the broad masses of cadres and peasants in the rural areas, the prefectural party committee insisted on propagating such experiences and demanded arbitrary uniformity in the prefecture by means of administrative order. In fact, many production teams, for fear of being accused of "faking emulation of Dazhai," secretly fixed their own production quotas while feigning compliance with Dazhai's way of assessing work points.

The prefectural party committee also emphasized that both Dazhai's fundamental experiences and specific experiences must be emulated, and that to do otherwise would be tantamount to "abstractly reaffirming, but specifically negating" Dazhai's experience. It even greatly exaggerated things by saying such things as "whether or not Dazhai's experiences are studied and propagated is a question of whether or not Chairman Mao's great banner is held high." In this way, Dazhai's experiences were further "deified" and turned into a "forbidden area" nobody dared to touch, thus further shackling the people's minds and restricting the people's initiative and creativeness.

2. The prefectural party committee was also highly biased and unrealistic in handling the issue concerning the transition of the basic accounting unit [from production team to production brigade]. Originally, the transition of the basic accounting units depended on objective requirements and was not to be determined by subjective will.

Practice has proved that the system of three-level ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team, with the production team as the basic accounting unit--a system that has been stipulated in the "60-point regulations" [revised draft of regulations on the work of the rural people's communes]--suits today's agricultural productive forces and the level of the masses' consciousness. But over the years the prefectural party committee failed to seek truth from facts in its practical work, insisted that "a large accounting unit must be more advanced and more revolutionary than a small one," paid no attention to the different levels of the development of productive forces and unrealistically stressed active transition, which in fact was a "transition to poverty." As of 1977, 71 percent of the brigades in the prefecture had become basic accounting units, as compared with 39 percent in 1973. As a result, the phenomena of "the production teams' property being taken over by the production brigades" and "the poor teams hindering the prosperous teams" appeared in many places and there arose numerous problems in management, which all caused losses to the collective economy.

3. The prefectural party committee was also highly biased in forming its guiding ideology governing the implementation of the policy of insuring all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production. Such bias was demonstrated by its attention to grain production and negligence in the development of forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production and by its failure in seeing the dialectical relationship between forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production and agriculture, which are mutually dependent and help each other develop. Since grain output was the only yardstick for good or bad work, production heavily stressed such high yield crops as kaoliang and corn and miscellaneous food grains which were much needed by the masses were ignored. In areas where the natural conditions were inappropriate for agricultural development but were favorable for development of forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production, the prefectural party committee also failed to make economic plans and give proper guidance appropriate to local conditions. In an effort to expand tillage for cereal crops, it paid attention only to engineering projects but not to biological measures. On some occasions, woodlands and pastures were ravaged and claimed for acreage. The ecological balance was destroyed and natural law was violated because of unrealistic guidance.

Third, the prefectural party committee put emulation of Dazhai in agriculture in an opposite position to the implementation of the party's economic policies in the rural areas, thus obstructing the implementation of the party's economic policies in the rural areas. During the movement to learn from Dazhai, the prefectural party committee erroneously believed that "as long as the direction was correct, there was no fear in over-implementing the policies." This gave rise to numerous acts which ran counter to the party's contemporary policies:

1. The commune members' private plots, household sideline occupations and county fairs were all restricted and abolished for being "capitalistic." In 1978, 99 percent of the private plots belonging to the commune members in the prefecture were tilled by the collectives. In some places the commune members' sideline production was limited to raising "one pig, one tree, one chicken, one rabbit." The commune members' trees planted around their houses were either confiscated by the collectives or strictly limited. The county fairs were either "replaced" or closed down or prohibited. All these measures were wrong both in theory and practice.

2. Regarding the question of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," only "from each according to his ability" was stressed and "to each according to his work" was ignored. On the other hand, while stressing "from each according to his ability," the spiritual factor was over-exaggerated and the necessary material benefits were ignored, and "material incentives" were even erroneously regarded as "revisionism" and opposed accordingly. Aside from claiming that assessing rewards according to work quotas "not only makes people preoccupied with work points, but also will lead to polarization," it was also alleged that "this is not a normal relationship among people within the socialist economy." All such arguments ran counter to Marxist principles and reflected the pernicious influence of the "gang of four's" reactionary economic program.

Moreover, because of the influence of the reactionary theory that "poverty is revolutionary and prosperity leads to revisionism," taking the road to "common prosperity" was always judged from the viewpoint of the small-scale peasant economy and egalitarianism. In rewarding labor, those who worked more not only were not encouraged by giving them more pay, but were discouraged by some unreasonable restrictions for fear that some peasants would be among the first to be well-off and become the so-called "up-starts."

Since the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" was not earnestly implemented, in the rural areas the phenomenon of giving the same kind of treatment to "those who worked well and those who worked poorly, to those who worked more and those who worked less, and to those who worked and those who did not work" appeared. Thus, in implementing the policy on distribution, the demarcation line between communism and egalitarianism was confused.

3. The right of ownership and of decision of the production teams was undermined, the principle of equal value and mutual benefit was violated, and the commune members' democratic rights were infringed upon. In those years, under the influence of the ultraleft line, the dividing line between ownership by the whole people and collective ownership was confused. Only the leadership of the production brigade and the commune was stressed, while the rights of the production teams and commune members were ignored. In the management of labor, finance, plans and farm machinery and in directing production, more often than not it was the higher-ups had the final say, and thus collective economic activities were directed by administrative orders from above and the production teams were deprived of their right of decision and ownership. Economically, the principle of "voluntary participation and mutual benefit" between production teams and between communes was violated, and "egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources" was practiced, particularly in farmland capital construction.

According to August 1978 statistics, in the past 4 years, 11 million jin of grain, 1.4 million yuan in cash, 15 million man-days of labor and material valued at 1.2 million yuan were levied for farmland capital construction in the prefecture on production brigades and teams that would receive no benefit from the construction projects. This was a violation of the party's rural economic policies and infringed on the peasants' interests. As to the commune members democratic rights, there was even less respect for them. All this seriously dampened the socialist enthusiasm of the grassroots cadres and the masses of commune members.

The comrades unanimously held that these problems that had cropped up in the movement to learn from Dazhai had given profound lessons to leadership at all levels. The lessons are mainly:

1. At all times and under any circumstances it is imperative to uphold the dialectical-materialist ideological line of integrating theory with practice, seeking truth from facts and proceeding from the actual conditions in doing everything. Deviating from this ideological line means doing away with the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and inevitably leads to a series of mistakes in political line, organizational line, work policies and work methods.

2. The basic task in consolidating the socialist collective economy is to expand production, increase labor productivity and constantly meet the material and cultural requirements of the masses of peasants. Therefore, it is imperative to put the party's work emphasis on economic construction. We must not produce for the sake of production, much less replace the struggle for production with class struggle.

3. To develop socialist agricultural production, it is imperative to correctly conduct socialist education among the peasants, be concerned about the peasants' material interests, respect their democratic rights, maintain the seriousness and stability of the party's rural policies, adhere to the principle of suiting measures to local conditions and the policy of all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production, and do things according to natural and economic laws.

4. Any advanced model is nurtured and developed under the party's leadership. It is always necessary to strengthen party leadership over advanced models. Under given historical conditions, their experience embodies the party's line, principles and policies and is of universal guiding significance. But since their experience is gained under certain specific conditions, it also has its limitations. Therefore, in popularizing the experience of any advanced model, we must not think in terms of absolutes. In the course of socialist construction, by learning from, catching up with and overtaking the advanced, new advanced models will constantly emerge. This is the invariable law governing the development of things. Whoever fails to respect this objective law will not be able to advance, certainly will suppress the masses' enthusiasm and may even commit serious mistakes.

The Jinzhong Prefectural CCP Committee held that the above-mentioned problems in three areas and four main lessons were initially recognized through the discussion of the criterion of truth. The recognition of these problems went through a process, and certainly it will also take time to thoroughly solve these problems. Judging by the present situation, some of the problems have already been solved, some are being solved and some still cannot be solved due to resistance of one kind or another.

Therefore, it is necessary to further implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, continue to develop the study and discussion of the criterion of truth, make up for the lack of progress in the study on the criterion of truth at the grassroots level, and conduct in-depth education on ideological line among the cadres and masses. In the rural areas, it is necessary at present to conscientiously study the commune of the 4th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, Comrade Ye Jianying's important speech and the party Central Committee's decisions on some questions concerning the acceleration of agricultural development, thoroughly emancipate the mind, follow the correct ideological line, further eliminate the influence of the ultraleft line in the movement to learn from Dazhai, promote stability and unity and lead the people of the whole prefecture to work with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations.

SHANXI MEETING CALLS FOR FIGHTING DROUGHT

HK250703 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The Shanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference on 17 November, which called on the province to do well in fighting drought and protecting the young wheat plants so as to lay the foundation for all-round bumper harvests next year. The conference pointed out: "The current drought in the province is extremely serious. According to reports from various places, rainfall in the province from July to October was much lower than last year. In some places no rain has fallen since the wheat was sown. Hence, the dry soil layer in the wheatfields is about 2 to 3 inches thick, and the wheat sprouts are growing rather poorly."

According to the meteorological departments, rainfall in Shanxi in November and December may be less than in past years. The conference stressed: The leadership must by no means take this situation lightly. It is necessary to mobilize immediately to grasp the work of protecting the wheat from drought. The following tasks should be done well:

1. Whip up an upsurge of protecting the wheat from drought by irrigating the crop. Everything possible should be done to expand the area under irrigation.
2. While irrigating the crop, it is also necessary to apply manure in the wheatfields to promote the sturdy growth of the wheat sprouts before the onset of winter.
3. It is necessary to roll the fields to preserve soil moisture and fill in cracks in the fields.
4. Take serious action against plant diseases and insect pests.

LIAONING PUBLIC SECURITY ORGANS ARREST TROUBLEMAKERS

OW280540 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] According to LIAONING RIBAO, with the approval of the district people's procuratorate, on 10 November the (Jinpu) district public security subbureau under Fushun Municipality arrested criminals (Tong Shilin), (Bi Pengyou) and (Qi Youngqian) according to law. They disrupted social order. These criminals will be put on trial as soon as charges are filed.

In total disregard of state laws and government decrees and ignoring the advice and warning by the people's police, these three criminals illegally put up wallposters on four different occasions between 16 October and 3 November to confuse and poison the people's minds and to instigate some of the petitioners to make trouble in groups. They organized several hundred people to stage a sit-in demonstration in front of the municipal CCP committee office building on two occasions, obstructing the performance of official duties and disrupting traffic. Buses were forced to detour. They organized more than 340 people on two occasions to get on Shenyang-bound passenger trains without buying tickets to go to Shenyang to make trouble. This seriously disrupted order in production and transportation. They also staged a sit-in demonstration in front of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee building and attacked provincial CCP committee offices and the office of the central inspection group on handling people's letters and visits. They abused, encircled and beat up people's policemen, party and government cadres at grass-roots level, personnel handling people's letters and visits and those people who opposed their troublemaking.

Their acts have aroused the burning indignation of the masses. The people of Fushun warmly support the public security and the people's procuratorate organs for actions taken against the troublemakers.

LIAONING RIBAO ARTICLE ON LEGAL SYSTEM EDUCATION

SK280830 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Nov 79 SK

[Report on LIAONING RIBAO 26 November commentator's article: "Conduct Education on Legal System Well so as To Usher in the Enforcement of the New Laws"]

[Text] The article states: To carry forward socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system represent the main tasks in implementing the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2nd session of the 5th National People's Congress. Many localities and units have made effective progress in achieving the four modernizations by keeping in touch with reality, publicizing the legal system, educating the people on the legal system so that they will have a clear understanding, raising the people's concept of the legal system and further developing the political situation of stability and unity.

However, we must see that the pernicious influence of anarchism and ultraindividualism pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four is far from having been eliminated. Some people merely enjoy democracy with adhering to centralism, enjoy freedom without following discipline, exercise their rights without fulfilling their obligations and only think of themselves at the expense of the collective and the state. Particularly, the dregs of the factional force of the gang of four and a few of those who have ulterior motives have compounded the situation by making use of the leftist or rightist trends and helping spread anarchist and ultraindividualist thought unchecked among a number of persons. They caused trouble in vainly trying to destroy the excellent situation and to become heroes who emerge during turbulent days. We should be on high alert against such acts.

The article continues: Democracy is correlative with centralism and freedom with discipline. Under no circumstance shall we emphasize one-sidedly one against the other. Judging from the current situation, both democracy and freedom, as well as centralism and discipline are urgently needed. In certain aspects, the need for centralism and discipline can be regarded as more urgent.

In educating the people on the legal system, it is necessary to closely integrate dealing blows at criminals with consolidating social order. Resolute efforts should be made to deal blows at various criminal elements and check their various unlawful acts. Good deeds and people who abide by the laws and disciplines and dare to struggle against all criminal acts should be commended in a big way. Efforts should be made to publicize the model cases in which the laws are strictly enforced and all violations are handled without fail, as well as to enhance justice and check evil practices so as to create a social atmosphere in which every person is acquainted with the law, abides by the law and implements the law, and to consolidate public security and social order realistically.

In conclusion, the article states: Party committees at all levels should strengthen the leadership over the work of publicizing the legal system and educating the people on the legal system and should straighten out the incorrect thinking of some comrades who regard (?civil officials as being useless). On the basis of the central task for achieving the four modernizations, it is necessary to carry out propaganda activities on public security and the legal system by soliciting the support of various circles and by using various means of mass media. Localities and units which have scored achievements in this regard should sincerely sum up their experience and persistently conduct legal system education in a constant manner. Localities and units which have not carried out mass education on the legal system should adopt measures to push the work forward as quickly as possible so as to enable the essential guideline and main provisions of the law to be known by every household and to strike root in the hearts of the people, as well as to prepare well for the enforcement of the new laws from 1 January 1980.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG WHEAT PRODUCTION--According to the Heilongjiang Provincial Office of Agriculture, Heilongjiang expects to reap a bumper harvest of wheat this year. The total output is estimated to reach 5.5 billion jin, an increase of more than 8 percent over 1978. According to provincial food bureau statistics, the province had procured 2,581,240,000 jin of wheat as of 16 November, overfulfilling the procurement plan by 64.9 percent, an increase of more than 640 million jin over last year. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Nov 79 OW]

BANNED NOVEL BECOMES OPERA--The novel "Long-haired Girl," which was banned by the gang of four around 1974, has been rewritten as an opera called "Plum Blossom Case" by the Jilin Provincial Beijing Opera Troupe recently. The "Plum Blossom Case" is currently being presented in Changchun. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 19 Nov 79 SK]

HSIN WAN PAO ON LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

HK271425 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 27 Nov 79 p 3 HK

["Evening Talk" column by Yang Chu: "The Security Council Is At a Loss Over What To Do"]

[Text] Ability Falling Short of Wishes

United Nations Secretary General Waldheim yesterday called for an urgent secret meeting of the Security Council to discuss the tense situation involving Iran and the United States and to arbitrate the disputes between the two countries. Waldheim described the Iranian crisis as the most serious threat to the world since the Cuban missile crisis. He is extremely worried. However, yesterday's urgent meeting did not lead to positive results. The meeting only adopted a resolution to hold another meeting on U.S.-Iranian relations.

Very Difficult

The date for this new meeting has not been fixed. Some people proposed that the meeting should be held today and Iran said that it would be best if the meeting could be held next week.

Yesterday's urgent meeting to solve problems was turned into a meeting to pass a resolution to hold another meeting. This incident shows that it is difficult for the United Nations to lend a hand in arbitrating the dispute.

Great Misgivings

The difficulty is caused by the inflexible and unreasonable attitude of the Khomeyni regime.

Since the Khomeyni regime is unreasonable, the reason put forward by the UN Security Council will most probably be regarded as irrational. The United Nations will then have difficulty in backing down with good grace. The United Nations will certainly have this difficulty unless it completely comes over to the side of the United States and supports the U.S. action. If the United Nations really does so, it will lose its original intention of mediating the disputes and aggravate the tense situation. These are not the common aspirations of the great majority of the countries in the world.

People Are Shocked

Iran's latest unreasonable behavior is shown in its announcement about refusing to pay its foreign debts including loans and business arrears. The debts amount to some \$15 billion. This is a shocking announcement. If this is the case, how will Iran maintain economic relations with the outside world? Is it possible that any country can afford to have no contact with the outside world and can exist on the closed-door tactics?

The United States is withdrawing its overseas nationals from Iran and other Islamic countries and is reducing its diplomatic personnel to a minimum.

Another Ill Omen

This way of doing things is an ill omen. Is the United States preparing for a surprise military attack on Iran? Is it true that the United States fears that once it takes military action, its nationals residing in Islamic countries will receive retaliatory attacks? The Chinese Government has made public its stand on the Iranian incident. The clarification of the Chinese Government's stand was not made in a PRC Government statement nor in a Foreign Ministry statement. The stand was made public by a talk given by a spokesman of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The talk showed a clear stand and had a tactful tone. The talk clearly expressed China's disfavor toward Iran's violation of international norms and its encroachment on the generally recognized diplomatic immunities.

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